

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

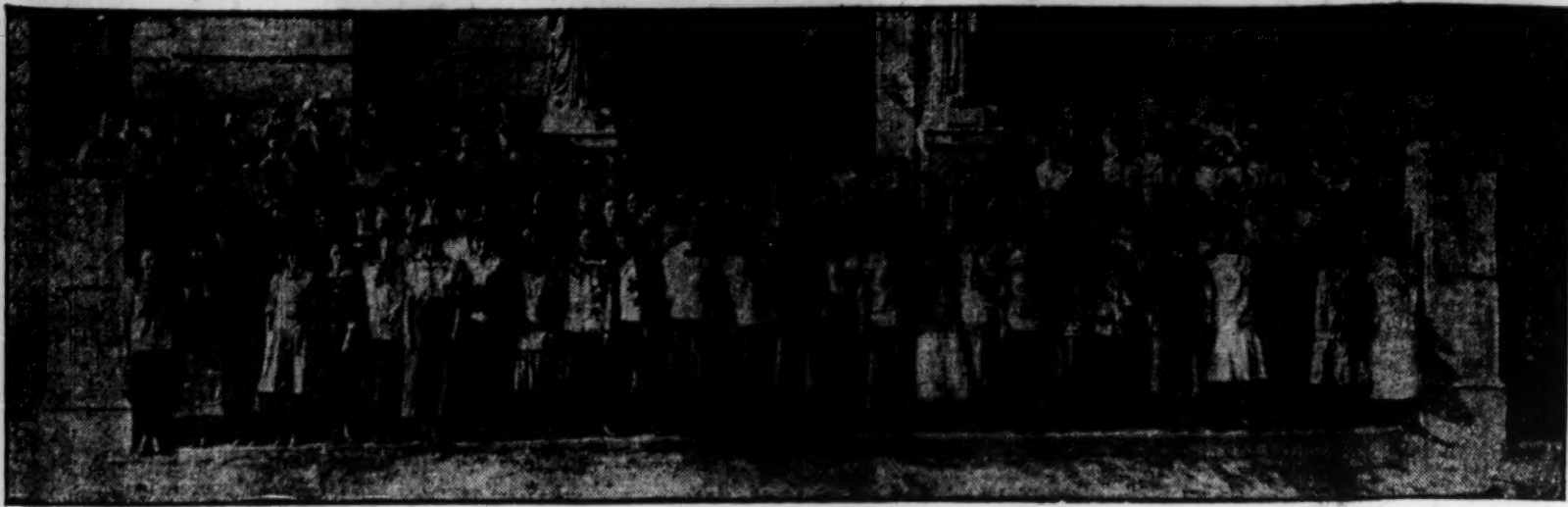
LAST EDITION

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BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 307

PRICE TWO CENTS

PUPILS ON STEPS OF THE NEW PRACTICAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL



Some of those who will benefit by use of new structure in Roxbury are shown in photograph taken this morning

SUFFRAGE ARMY FORCE PROTECTS MISS PANKHURST

New Organization in British Women's Movement Escorts Leader Who Tells Bow Palace Gath-ering Plans for the Future

NO RENT TO BE PAID

LONDON—Suffrage societies for women have been holding meetings in Dublin without interruption, whilst in London Sylvia Pankhurst spoke at Bow Palace yesterday. She was carefully protected by a large contingent of the people's army force organized to afford protection to those members of the movement requiring it.

The army, Miss Pankhurst said, was being properly drilled, and announcement would soon be made that no more rent would be paid until women got votes, and any attempt to sell furniture to pay arrears would be resisted by the army. She was escorted home by a strong body-guard.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TELLS GATHERINGS HIS SUFFRAGE VIEW

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George received three deputations regarding woman's suffrage at Oxford Saturday. The deputations represented the militants, non-militants and anti-suffragists.

Mr. Lloyd George condemned militancy, but explained his intention to remain in the cabinet, although not proposing an official suffrage measure.

COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE IS ENDED BY CONCESSIONS

National Miners Federation and Owners Reach Agreement—Eight-Hour Law Debate

LONDON—The French coal strike was terminated Saturday as a result of arrangements arrived at between the National Miners Federation and owners, the latter having made certain concessions, temporarily at any rate. Meanwhile the effects of the discussion of the eight-hour bill in the Chamber of Deputies are being awaited with interest.

HOME RULE SAID TO BE OCCUPYING BRITISH CABINET

LONDON—The result of the cabinet meetings to be held today and tomorrow is being awaited with interest, since home rule will, it is understood, be the chief topic of discussion.

PRINCE WILLIAM SAID TO BE CHOICE FOR ALBANIA HEAD

LONDON—It is understood that the provisional Albanian government has been officially notified of the selection of Prince William by the great powers as the ruler of Albania.

TRAINMASTER BEGINS DUTIES
SALEM, Mass.—Frank D. Morey of Somerville commenced his duties today as trainmaster of the eastern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, with headquarters in this city. For the past year he has been assistant trainmaster, Portland division.

MAYOR SAYS HE RAISED PAY TO MEET COST OF LIVING

Mr. Fitzgerald Sees no Likelihood That Increase of Salaries Will Raise Tax Rate, But Declares That Is a Burden for Next Administration to Bear

Declaring that, in his opinion, the salary increases to city officials and employees would not affect the taxes for the coming year, Mayor Fitzgerald today defended his attitude on the ground that during his administration he had lowered the taxes and it was left to the next administration to bear the burden of these advances.

The mayor said that the increases were made on the recommendations of the heads of departments and in accordance with the tendency of the times to raise the standard of wages in some proportion to the increased cost of living.

In view of the fact that most of the men whose salaries were increased have not had an increase for 15 years, and some of them not for 25 years, and that only in exceptional instances were increases given to those who had received an increase in recent years, he said he thought the public will commend the administration rather than condemn it.

A glance at the pay roll record shows that the increases in the 47 departments under the control of the mayor up to the first of November have amounted to about \$1,800,000, while in the police department and the school committee, which are not under the control of the mayor, the increase have amounted to a little over \$1,100,000. In other words, the average for the 47 departments under the mayor's control has been \$38,300, as against an average of the police department and the school committee of \$550,000.

PAINTINGS BY HOWARD E. SMITH ARE AT BOSTON ART MUSEUM

Several paintings from the brush of Howard Everett Smith, portraying Spanish and Italian scenery and peasant conditions, are on exhibition in the forecourt room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibitions open today and last through Dec. 8. Mr. Smith is the holder of the Paige traveling scholarship for 1911-1913 of the museum school.

In the group of pictures shown two of the most striking landscapes are mountain scenes, "In the Dolomites" and "Fusine Italy."

As a whole, the collection might be called a study in blue, for Mr. Smith has followed the prevailing style of blue backgrounds, blue shadows and blue landscape effects. The blue background

in the painting known as the "Segovian Peasant" strikes the observer with its intensity when contrasted with the reds and darker blue smocks of the peasant. Much of the color work is of a sketchy character, the best effect being secured when the picture is viewed from a considerable distance, the colors then blending to form a harmonious whole. The pencil sketches, few in number, are pleasing.

Of the portraits shown, that of Bella L. Pratt is the one which attracts the most attention. The figure is sitting in the natural pose of every day. Mr. Smith has used a good variety of subjects in his paintings—gypsies of Spain, street scenes, mountains, interiors and courtyards.

PRACTICAL ARTS SCHOOL IS USED FOR FIRST TIME

Pupils Take Up Their Studies in New Four-Story Structure Erected on the Corner of Winthrop and Greenville Streets

AMPLE ROOM FOR ALL

While workmen were still in the building, since it will be sometime before the last detail of construction is completed, the 725 pupils of the High School of Practical Arts assembled this morning in their new school building at the corner of Winthrop and Greenville streets, Roxbury. Gathered in the auditorium where the headmaster, Herbert S. Weaver, addressed them, speaking of the higher work it would be possible to do now that the school is properly equipped, with all classes under one roof. He urged the girls to live up to the ideal for which the building stood.

At the close a girl from each of the classes came to the platform and presented to him a sum of money, \$28 in all, as a gift of her class to the Herbert S. Weaver library of the new library. Already this library has \$1500 worth of books waiting to be put in place. The memorial alcove fund was started with \$40 a year ago when the corner-stone was laid.

When these ceremonies were over the pupils were assigned to their class rooms. A few lessons were given and the school was dismissed for the day a little after 12 o'clock. It is expected regular hours will be observed beginning tomorrow.

Besides being of the finest modern construction and the most approved equipment the building is architecturally superior. It is made of grey pressed brick with stone trimmings. Miss Blanche E. Hazard has the history department; Miss Josephine Hammond the English; Miss Grace G. Starbird the art; and Alfred M. Butler the science. Miss Laura F. Wentforth is vocational assistant.

The new building will accommodate 1000 pupils. In the basement are a gymnasium, lockers and dressing room, toilets, heating apparatus, and the storage rooms of the domestic science course. There is a chest for meats, eggs, fish and other quickly perishable foodstuffs. Leading to it is a cool room for vegetables, while across the hall is the general storage room or pantry.

On the first floor are six classrooms, the master's suite and library. On the second are classrooms and a study. The third is given over to drawing rooms, and the domestic science laboratories and kitchen, while on the top floor are the laboratories and a large luncheon hall. In the rear of the building, occupying the first and second floors, is the auditorium, in which will be installed a large organ.

The Roxbury evening center work conducted last year in the Roxbury high school house, but which in future is to be conducted in this new building, will open soon. Mr. Weaver will have general supervision of this also.

When everything is settled the building will be formally dedicated and the public will be invited to visit the building. This will probably be early in 1914.

Now that the schoolhouse proper is practically finished, work is to begin on the dwelling house which stood on the site of the building and was moved to the rear. This is to be made into a model apartment for the housekeeping classes.

RETENTION OF DOWNTOWN LOT URGED ON CITY

The street department sent to the city council this afternoon a report urging that the old Filene lot at Winter and Washington streets, now owned by the city, be retained so that the corner can be cut off to relieve traffic congestion. The report says the value of the land is about \$80,000 but because of the narrowness of the strip a big store could not be put on it. The department sets forth that the city would be better off to hold the parcel, make a roomy corner like the one across Winter street and let the remaining space. The old building is being torn down.

CITY COMMITTEE MOVE DEFENDED BY MR. HORMEL

President of Republican Organization Declares Entering the Campaign as a Partisan Unit Is No Violation of Charter Intent

C. M. L. SET EXAMPLE

Leader of Progressives Is Opposed to Action, but Says League Opened the Way—Mayor Calls the Situation Farcical

To those who have been trying to straighten out the mayoralty tangle the announcement of President Herman Hormel of the Republican city committee that the committee intended entering the campaign as a unit and become once more a factor in the election of any candidate, has given rise to much discussion as to whether the committee is not violating the intent of the new city charter by moving forward as a political party.

Chairman Hormel says that they will either nominate a candidate or will endorse and support one already in the field. Speaking of the charter he said he could not view this as a possible violation as party designation cannot be put on ballots and primaries cannot be held because the booths cannot be obtained. Outside of these two points, he holds there is nothing else sufficiently tangible to violate and conditions are about the same as always. He believes a candidate receives a party endorsement and not a voter in Boston is allowed to forget what party it is. When election comes along he said that the Democrats vote for the candidate endorsed by their party, the Republicans for the Republican and so on. If the intent of the charter is violated he says there is no penalty for it, so what's the difference? If it is violated the very sponsors for it are the first to enmesh. He referred to the Citizens Municipal League, which he says is as much a party as it can be. The whole thing as it touches on election he calls a farce.

The proposed action of the Republican city committee was commented on by Chairman James P. Magennis of the Progressive city committee, who assailed the Citizens Municipal League as the first breakers of the intent of the new charter, saying that they, as sponsors and workers for its enactment, should be the last to take action that might be construed as a trespass. This, of course, gave the others the chance to take every advantage, he explained.

The Progressive party, he says, has

(Continued on page seven, column two)

GOVERNMENT TO START INQUIRY INTO EGG STORAGE

Attorney-General McReynolds Gives Orders for Investigation of Alleged Market Control

WASHINGTON—Federal investigation of the alleged cold storage trust was formally ordered today by Attorney-General McReynolds. He instructed employees of the bureau of investigation and district attorneys throughout the country to get complete figures bearing on the assertions that cold storage men are withholding eggs and other products from the market in an effort to make prices higher.

A call to all citizens to cooperate with him in his movement against cold storage interests which, he charges, are responsible for exorbitant prices in eggs, butter and meats, was issued today by Representative McKellar of Tennessee.

WOMEN OPEN CAMPAIGN FOR CHEAPER EGGS

NEW YORK—The national executive committee of the Housewives League has announced to its members throughout the United States an anti-egg crusade to be continued until prices come down. The movement applies to all kinds of eggs, both fresh and storage.

The Housewives League has 700,000 members, with branches here, in Boston and other cities.

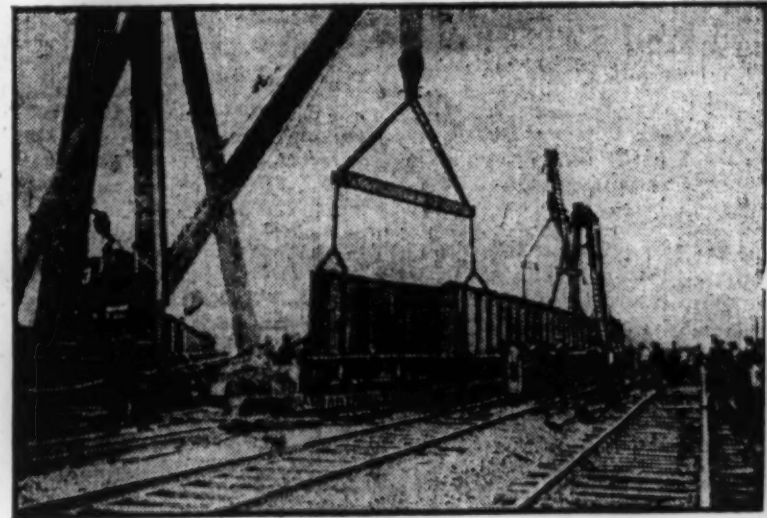
PLEA FILED FOR FIFTY-FOUR RIDE STUDENT TICKET

Girls' High School Headmaster Seeks Increased Commutation Privilege From the Railroads

Seeking to have the number of rides in the so-called students' monthly tickets offered by railroads in the state increased from 46 to 54 rides, and that without increasing the purchasing price to the students, Myron W. Richardson, headmaster of the Girls high school, has filed a series of letters with the public service commission.

Headmaster Richardson assigns as reason for the justification of the increase that many normal school and college students as well as teachers travel on them 27 days in the month and therefore that the ticket is used up within the month. This means a considerable sacrifice to many students, the headmaster pleads. He says that the only students and teachers benefited by the present ticket are those who travel but five days a week.

GIRDERS FOR B. & A. TRACKS ARE SOON SWUNG IN PLACE



Placing 130-ton supports over Beacon street at Faneuil

Removal of the old 65-ton steel girders of the Boston & Albany railroad bridge over North Beacon street, just east of Faneuil station on the main line, was commenced Sunday when the two southern tracks as well as the street beneath were blocked to traffic.

The new 130-ton steel deck plate girders with concrete floors were ready on flat cars to replace the old sections as they were taken out one track at a time. The remaining part of the old bridge will be renewed on some subsequent Sunday.

The work started shortly after midnight Sunday morning, when the derricks, carrying 100-ton cranes, were run down to place at each end of the bridge and the crews started loosening the old

girders. The latter were loaded on flat cars and taken away to make room for the cars with the new girders to be run alongside where the derricks could take hold with their steel hooks.

Crowds watched during the day. Sunday is the usual time taken by the railroad for this work on the more than 100 bridges that it has renewed during the past two years.

The four-track bridge is of the skew type, crossing the street at an angle; it is built with allowance for the widening of the street beneath at some future date. The girders are 97½ feet long and 7 feet 9 inches deep, capable of supporting the newer equipment of the road, including the 177-ton locomotives and new steel cars.

GERMANY'S ESTIMATES SHOW ARMAMENTS CALL FOR LOAN

LONDON—Among the most important points in the German imperial estimates published Saturday are the methods for meeting the increased expenditure on armaments. The total revenue and expenditure is 3,400,000,000 marks, whilst extraordinary estimates show a revenue of 75,000,000

marks and an expenditure of 92,700,000 marks, leaving a deficit to be covered by loan of 17,700,000 marks.

Estimates for 1914 regarding the cost of new defense bills provide for an expenditure of 420,000,000 marks, of which 400,000,000 marks will be covered by a second instalment of property tax. The total naval expenditure is 487,953,140 marks

THANKSGIVING DAY MASS NOT HELD OFFICIAL

Protestant Clergy in Washington Protest Attempt to Represent St. Patrick's Service as National Observance of Festival

RESOLVE IS PASSED

Ministers Say Presence of President Is Exploited by Roman Catholic Press in a Manner They Allege Is Misleading

WASHINGTON—The Protestant clergy of this city, as represented in its denominational ministers' associations, has gone on record against the increasingly official nature of the solemn high mass celebrated in St. Patrick's church on Thanksgiving morning, for a number of years, in compliment of the Pan American Union. There has been much criticism of this function ever since it was first graced by the presence of the President of the United States, during the Roosevelt administration, and that criticism has now taken official form in resolutions which, by unanimous vote, have been adopted by four of the ministerial associations of this city, and are, it is assumed, to be adopted by two others. The associations which already have adopted the resolutions represent the Lutheran, Baptist, Disciple and Protestant Episcopal churches of Washington. The associations which were to act today represent the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal churches.

There is no criticism of President Wilson in the resolutions, which look only to the past, and not to the future. The resolutions simply recite what former Presidents have been doing in the way of accepting these Roman Catholic invitations and of the effort of the hierarchy and the press of that church to show that the high mass at St. Patrick's each Thanksgiving morning is the official and formal observance of the day by the American people. The resolutions of protest follow:

"Whereas, for the last three or four years there has been celebrated in St. Patrick's church, in this city, on Thanksgiving day, a solemn high mass, at which the President of the United States and some members of his cabinet, the chief justice and several other justices of the supreme court, with a number of senators and members of Congress, have attended as the guests of honor; and

"Whereas, this service is now called in the public press 'the official celebration of Thanksgiving day,' and is described in the bulletin of the Pan-American Union as having an 'official' character, and every effort is made by the Roman hierarchy to give this Roman mass the color of an official function, as if it were generally recognized as a national service and as if the President and his cabinet by their presence wished it to be so recognized (which we are sure is not the case); and

"Whereas, one of the organs of the Roman Catholic press (the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee) states that the Pan-American Thanksgiving day high mass is now a permanent institution at the national capital; and says further, 'One day in the year in which the bountiful Giver of all things is acknowledged by the nation, as a nation, this expression of gratitude is made in a Catholic church, around a Catholic altar, by means of the one Catholic worship that is worthy of God, the sacrifice of the mass'; and

"Resolved, That we protest against the presumption of the Roman Catholic press in putting forward the claims that the Roman mass is 'the official celebration of Thanksgiving day' in the 'capital of the republic.'

"Resolved, That we protest against the attempt to convert our national Thanksgiving day into a Roman Catholic festival, in a service entirely out of harmony with the history and the genius of our country, and the spirit and purpose of the day.

"Resolved, That we desire to give voice to the widespread feeling of indignation among millions of Protestants in America, against the efforts of the Roman press and the Roman hierarchy to exploit the attendance of our chief magistrate and some of his cabinet (which we are convinced has only been intended as an act of courtesy and good will) for the purpose of glorifying the Roman Catholic church, and giving this service an official character, which it does not and cannot possess."

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Director of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Reports

INDIA NOW HAS 31,034 MILES OF TELEGRAPH WIRE

Administration Report of Department Says That 15,764,000 Messages Were Transmitted Over Lines in the Last Year

CALL UPKEEP HEAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
KARACHI, India.—The annual administration report of the Indian telegraph department, for the year ending March 31, 1913, has lately been issued.

During the year 15,764,000 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the department, representing a revenue of Rs. 11,002,000. Receipts from other sources, such as rent of railway and private lines amounted to Rs. 4,278,000, making a total revenue for the year of Rs. 15,280,000. The working expenses totalled Rs. 12,822,000, leaving a net profit on the year's working of Rs. 2,458,000.

The telegraph system was extended by the erection of 2284 miles of new line, representing a total of 11,091 miles of wire and cables. The entire system, at the close of the year, consisted of 78,862 miles of line, representing a total of 31,034 miles of wire and cable, made up as follows: Departmental lines, 185,837 miles; railway lines, 96,587 miles; canal lines, 9361 miles; telephone exchanges and private lines, 19,249 miles.

The total number of instruments of all kinds rented from the department at the close of the year was 23,834, of which 7172 were on railway, 1125 on canal, and 15,537 on private lines. The average number of signalling operations per telegram was 4.96, as compared with 5.06 for the previous year. The number of inland telegraphic money orders dealt with during the year was 506,436, on which the telegraphic charges amounted to Rs. 242,174. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 435,697, and Rs. 206,337, showing an increase of 16.23, and 17.34 per cent respectively, under review to Rs. 117,974,000.

Compared with the year 1911-12, the revenue receipts increased 7.04 per cent, and the revenue charges 4.04 per cent. The expenditure during the year debatable to the capital account, amounted to

Rs. 3,382,000, bringing the total capital expenditure up to the end of the year under review to Rs. 117,974,000. In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Maxwell, director-general of posts and telegraphs, writes: "The percentage of net revenue on capital expended cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory so long as it falls short of 3.5, which is the average rate of interest which should be charged on capital expenditure. In the year under review it amounts to only 2.08, the difference representing a deficit of approximately Rs. 1,812,000.

"This figure does not, however, take into account the services rendered by the department in the care and maintenance of large quantities of mobilization telegraph stores, which are kept at the disposal of the military authorities at various centers. Nor does it take into account the loss which, in every year, results from the fact that the department is permitted to retain the whole of the receipts on account of public telegrams booked at their offices, irrespective of the fact that such telegrams are transferred to the departmental lines at the nearest transfer office, and that the traffic received from the railway telegraph systems, is generally greater than the traffic transferred to these systems.

"Of recent years, too, the department has had to incur very heavy expenditure, both initial and recurring, in connection with the erection and upkeep of wireless telegraph stations, for which there is little or no monetary return."

IRISH SITUATION REFERRED TO BY SIR JOHN SIMON

(Special to the Monitor)

SHEFFIELD, England.—The attorney-general, Sir John Simon, was the principal guest at the cutlers' feast held in Sheffield recently. The chair was taken by Thomas W. Ward, the master cutler, and among the guests were the American ambassador, the Duke of Norfolk and the high commissioner for New Zealand, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie.

"To the toast of 'His Majesty's Ministers,' proposed by Lord Aberconway, Sir John Simon replied that the toast was characteristic of English public life. The political conflict had not in this happy country, as a rule, been pursued to such a point that the opportunity for agreement, for conference, for better understanding was banished.

"We English," continued the attorney-general, "were not a very logical race. We had never proceeded to logical extremes in our politics, and we had this additional advantage deeply embedded in our British nature, that we forgot the past. What a happy thing it would be if that could be said of Ireland.

"What a blessed thing it would be if half of the Irish race could only forget its long history of wrong and struggle, and if the other half of the Irish race could forget the battle of the Boyne."

He would not be entering upon controversial issues if he said he believed it was the intense desire of all patriotic and public spirited men in this country, that the controversies connected with the sister island might be accommodated by the good sense which was claimed as a characteristic of the British race.

THEATRICALS ARE URGED IN DUTCH CHURCH LEAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—At a recent meeting of the Dutch Protestants League, one of its most prominent members, the Rev. Prof. Dr. L. Knappert, gave an address on "The Church and the Stage." He stated that in the Protestant church there is no longer any great opposition to the stage, within, of course, certain limits. The stage, like any other form of art, was appreciated and welcome, and could be used to serve the highest aims.

Dr. L. Knappert said he would like to see theatrical societies formed in every parish where it was possible, where performers could be trained under expert guidance to take part in plays such as would rouse religious feeling, strengthen religious sentiment, and sharpen moral discernment, plays which could be performed in winter and in open air in the summer.

"Our desire," Dr. Knappert said in conclusion, "is to bring only the good and beautiful within the reach of the public by an old and tried, though long disused, means."

LETTER A 12,000 YEARS OLD, LONDON INSTITUTE IS TOLD

Prof. Gilbert Murray Lectures on the Alphabet Which, He Says, Had Its Beginning in Representations of an Ox, a House or a Tent, a Camel and a Door

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The 250 new evening institutes established by the London county council were recently opened with the delivery of inaugural lectures by many distinguished speakers including the American ambassador, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Lady St. Helier, Prof. Gilbert Murray, C. E. Mallet, of the India office, and Mr. Macnamara, M. P.

In connection with these institutes the lord mayor has issued an appeal to employers in London in which he says that employers will find that the increased intelligence and knowledge acquired by members of their staff will repay tenfold any trouble they may kindly take to afford facilities for early, regular and punctual attendance at courses of instruction.

In the inaugural lecture at the Bostallane general institute, Abbey Wood, Prof. Gilbert Murray dealt with "The Alphabet." Dealing with the first four letters of the alphabet Professor Murray said the letter "A" could be traced beyond the Greek to some Semitic alphabet. It was derived from a sign in a Semitic alphabet which meant an ox, and which was somewhat in the shape of an ox head. The history of that one letter took them back certainly to 10,000 years before Christ, and probably more.

The primitive sign was found written up in the most ancient caves ever discovered, in places in the south of France and Spain where primitive man had dwelt. Then the ox was about the most sacred object in the world and men were sacrificed in its honor. The letter "B" was derived from a primitive sign meaning a house, and primitive man dwelling in tents, it was in the shape of two tents side by side. "C" came from a sign representing a camel, and the name of "D" meant a door. The present forms of these letters were derived from the primitive forms which represented the objects, derived in fact from pictographs.

The four most prominent things in the lives of the people who invented the alphabet were an ox, a house or tent, a camel and a door. They were a people living near a desert, who dwelt in tents, and among whom the camel was in constant use. As far back as they could go in history they found people using gesture language. Some gestures were universal.

In their own ordinary language they

had largely lost the gesture language, but there were one or two things that still remained, such as the movements by which they indicated "yes" and "no." The most curious instance of gesture language was formed in North America. They had a number of languages differing widely from each other, but by means of gesture language an Indian could travel through the country and make himself understood.

SHIPMENTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE SHOW AN INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Shipments of New Zealand produce were recently made to London by the steamers Ruapehu and Whakara, the former taking 6325 carcasses of mutton, 8300 carcasses of lamb, 580 quarters of beef, 23,730 boxes of butter, 13,300 crates of cheese, 474 tons of hemp, 2525 bales of wool, 941 boxes of gum and the latter taking 71 bales of wool. The Ruapehu left on Oct. 19 and is expected to arrive in London on Nov. 27, while the Whakara left on Oct. 11 and is expected to arrive on Dec. 27.

The following figures show the quantity and value of principal products passed through the customs for export from New Zealand during the month of August last: 914 cwt. of butter, value £5,977; 637 cwt. of cheese, value £1,950; 30,752 cwt. of frozen beef, value £43,151; 154,212 carcasses of frozen mutton, weighing 74,393 cwt., value £106,705; 3112 legs and pieces, value £4740; 180,917 carcasses of frozen lamb weighing 53,000 cwt., value £107,908; 39,630 bushels of wheat, value £7440; 11,537 bushels of oats, value £1548; 305 tons of potatoes, value £1228; 1849 tons of New Zealand hemp, value £20,700; 23,805 cwt. of rabbits, value £20,700; 421 tons of tow, value £3825; 1017 tons of kauri-gum; 34,024 bushels of grain and pulse other than wheat and oats, value £7494; 1115 cwt. of hops, value £4937; 23,952 hides, value £37,405; 1,617,154 skins of all kinds, value £72,359; 1470 tons of tallow, value £42,683; 5,404,198 superficial feet of timber, value £25,920; 3,711,582 pounds of wool, value £154,057; 38,164 ounces of gold, value £147,553.

The total value of principal products exported during August was £906,308.

BRITISH WOMAN CANDIDATE ADVOCATES COOKING DEPOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Addressing a meeting of Leith sixth ward electors, Miss McNab, lady candidate for the town council, said that during the last few days she had received many letters and much advice, and part of that advice urged her to withdraw from the campaign because the town council was not a place for women.

That, of course, said Miss McNab, just made her all the more anxious to get there. She wished to try to dispel that sex prejudice. She made bold to say that almost every question which the town council would have to discuss would have some bearing, either directly or indirectly, upon the home.

Take, for instance, the question of housing. Who was the greatest sufferer from the result of bad housing conditions but the woman? Would not a woman be useful in discussing the planning of a house? She asked the electors not to offer her the insult of rejecting her simply on the ground of sex. All the items on the Labor party's program would, of course, have her most earnest support.

She advocated a better method of collecting house and street refuse. All the men in the cleansing department ought to be supplied by the corporation with some kind of overall, which should not be brought home. Another project which she urged was a municipal cooking depot. That, she declared, would certainly benefit the poorer classes. They all knew that gas was supplied at certain rates for lighting and at a cheaper rate for driving power.

Numbers of women had installed gas

BRITISH OLYMPIC FUND INADEQUATE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There has been very meager response to the demand for funds for the training of English competitors in the Olympic games of Berlin, 1916. At a meeting held recently by the special games committee, it was stated that great disappointment was felt at the inadequate support given by the public to the Olympic fund, and it was unanimously decided that if the fund did not, by the end of the year, reach the figure of £25,000 the committee would not be justified in proceeding further with the matter.

RUMANIA BUILDS TWO DESTROYERS

(Special to the Monitor)

NAPLES, Italy.—Four Rumanian torpedo boat destroyers of 1450 tons displacement are being built at the Patterson yard, Naples. They are to be propelled by Tosi turbines and to steam 35 knots. This type of turbine is also to be fitted in the eight new 700-ton Italian destroyers and they will be designed to develop 9000 shaft horsepower.

BRITISH NAVY OIL CARRIER LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Trefoil, the first inter-combustion oil-carrier, built by Messrs. Vickers for the royal navy, has just been launched at Pembroke dockyard. Her engines of 1500 horsepower are of the Diesel type and she is 300 feet long with 39 feet beam and 4000 tons displacement. The Trefoil is designed to carry 2000 tons of oil and she will be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

INSTITUTE TO BE EXTENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

HAMBURG, Germany.—The Hamburg municipal council, which recently rejected the proposal to found a university in the city, decided to proceed with the extension of the colonial institute.

FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY HEARS LORD JUSTICE GENERAL

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Edinburgh center of the Franco-Scottish Society recently held its opening meeting in Edinburgh, and Sir Alexander M'Hardy, in welcoming the guests gave a short sketch of the educational, social, and international aims of the society, which had now entered on its seventeenth year.

The lord justice general, Lord Strathclyde, recalled in a few words the friendship and kindly feeling which had existed between France and Scotland since the thirteenth century. There was a historical basis for that friendship. The first link, curiously enough, in the chain which had bound and did bind Scotland and France in amity dated from the time of John Balliol. That was followed by a long succession of treaties and friendly national acts, which culminated in an

exile of the house of Bourbon finding a haven of refuge and rest in the ancient palace of Holyrood.

Monsieur Nayna, French consul-general for Scotland, who was warmly applauded, said that though a newcomer to Scotland, he did not ignore the practical work and utility of the Franco-Scottish Society, founded as that was upon reciprocal esteem between the two peoples. To establish and fortify, in this country, the culture of French literature as well as a closer acquaintance with their philosophers and thinkers, was not that an indication that their aspirations were the same, and that they were in communion of heart and mind? He thanked them for the welcome they had given him in Edinburgh, and he wished with all his heart the prosperity of the Franco-Scottish Society, which permitted them to walk hand in hand towards an ideal of fraternal union.

GRAPE GROWERS OF FRANCE TO SEEK ZONES LAW RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It has been resolved by the wine growers of the department of Aube, at a large meeting held at Bar-sur-Aube, to confine for the present their efforts at obtaining redress from the suppression of the zones to parliamentary action.

The views of the Winegrowers Syndicate have been set forth clearly by the president of the organization. He declared that the state might make itself responsible for the origin and true nature of a product, but for its quality it could not vouch. Burgundy wines coming from the same district and having a right to identical denomination might be quite different in quality, according to their having been grown on the plain or on the hillside. One might fetch £50 per hectoliter and the latter £500 per hectoliter. In the case of champagne the same reasoning held good, since the method of preparation has a great deal to do with its quality.

It is stated that the passing of the zones law has caused the loss to the winegrowers of 66 per cent.

NORMAN ANGELL SAYS BRITISH DOMINIONS ARE IMPREGNABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Norman Angell spoke at a dinner given by the Liberal Colonial Club recently in support of the proposition that "The British Dominions are Impregnable." Sir E. T. Cook, who was in the chair, said that there was no question which interested the British people more than that of imperial defense.

Mr. Angell said he was excluding India from his proposition so that the discussion might be kept within manageable limits. He confined it to Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland. These dominions differed in an important respect from industrialized European nations.

If an invader seized London, the center of government, he would be able to exercise great pressure and probably dictate terms within certain limits. But an invader who seized Ottawa or the capital of Australia would not by that fact paralyze either the financial, social or economic life of those dominions. To effect that it would be necessary to effectually occupy the wide spaces of a continent.

If it took three years, 400,000 men, and £250,000,000 to occupy a territory inhabited by 100,000 adult Boers, the effective military occupation of Canada or Australia would involve military and economic forces that no nation or combination of nations possessed. A book had been published to show that Germany must fight England in order to provide food for her increasing population. But Germany could have the wheat of Canada by paying for it, and conquest would not alter the struggle for bread in the least bit.

If Germany were to undertake to invade a British dominion she would have to justify the tremendous outlay year by year when asking her citizens for the money. Every one would remember the trouble the German government had had to secure £50,000,000 sterling last year for military expenses, and this would be

DENMARK SHOWS CLERGY SCARCITY

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The minister for public worship and education, speaking in the Folketing recently, said that there is a scarcity of clergy in Denmark at present, and as the number of young men studying for the church is very few, it is very often impossible to obtain curates. The minister therefore cautioned the Folketing against building too many churches.

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ARMOUR COMPANY

TRAMWAY MEN FOR WAGE CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England.—At a mass meeting of Newcastle tramwaymen a resolution was carried favoring a minimum wage of 26s. a week for all tramway employees over 21 years of age, and an eight hour day to be worked within nine hours.

Private Greeting Cards

It varied for Christmas must be ordered immediately. Large variety as usual. Popular prices. WARD, 57-61 Franklin St., Boston



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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Whirl," 2:15.
CASTLE.—"Traveling Salesman," 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL.—"Lady of the Shallop," 2, 8.
HOLLIS.—"Mme. Xanadu," 8:10.
KREWE.—"Vivienne," 2, 8.
MAJESTIC.—"Bought and Paid For," 8:10.
PARK.—"Stop Thief," 2:15, 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Monday, Jordan hall, 2 p. m., violin recital, Miss Kathleen Parlow.
Tuesday, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Cath S. Richards, assisted by Wesley L. Howard, violinist.
Thursday, Tremont Temple, 8 p. m., second concert Tremont Temple course; Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., American music, Longy Club.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:15 p. m., seventh, public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Fritz Kreisler, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., seventh concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Fritz Kreisler, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., song recital, Mme. Johanna Gadski.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Monday, 8:15 p. m., "Jewels of the Madonna."
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Faust."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Tosca."
Saturday, 1:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde," 8 p. m., "Lucia."
Sunday, 8 p. m., vocal concert.

NEW YORK
ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—David Warfield.
BOOTH.—"The Great Adventure."
COHAN.—"Potash and Perlmutter."
GLOBE.—"Peg of My Heart."
ELTING.—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE.—Miss Ethel Eitel Barrymore.
GLOBE.—"Madam Butterfly."
HARRIS.—Henrietta Crossman.
HOLLYWOOD.—"The John Henry."
KNICKERBOCKER.—Donald Brian.
LIBERTY.—"Sweethearts."
LITTLE.—"Princess."
LYCEUM.—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
NEW AMSTERDAM.—"The Little Cafe."
REPUBLIC.—"Toussaint's Journey."
ROYAL.—"Ready Money."
SHUBERT.—"Forbes-Robertson."
THIRTY-SIXTH.—"The Boy."
WALLACKS.—Cyril Maude.
WEST END.—"Believe Me, Xantippe."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE.—"Tommy Generation."
FINE ARTS.—Repertory.
GARRICK.—William Hodge.
LAKELAND.—"A Trip to Washington."
OLYMPIC.—"Way Down East."
POWERS.—"A Good Little Devil."
STUDEBAKER.—Miss Emma Trentini.

Kieff Case Said to Have Revived Old European Problem

JEW'S PROGRESS SEEN IN TRIAL OF MENDEL BEILISS

Europe Is Said to Be Awakening to Some Realization of the Stupendous Proportions of Influence of This Race

HISTORY IS REVIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The trial of the Jewish clerk Beiliss on the charge of "ritual murder," at Kieff, would, on a first view, seem to have but little bearing on international politics. It has, however, to this extent, that it has served to draw attention to a great international question and one which increasingly, and at every turn, touches the international issue, namely, the growing power and influence of the Jews in Europe.

From the four quarters of the globe his co-religionists have come to the rescue of this obscure Russian clerk. Financiers, politicians, natural scientists, authors, have all done their utmost, whilst that large section of the European press which is controlled by Jews has placed unlimited space at the disposal of the advocates of Beiliss' innocence.

Europe is beginning to wake up to some realization of the stupendous proportions of the Jewish influence, and there are evident signs in many quarters of a strong desire that this great quantity should no longer be an unknown one. Again and again during the past few years it has been more than whispered, on the occasion of some great political crisis, that this and that depended on the Jews. It was heard in Rome when Italy was at the most crucial point in her struggle with Turkey. It was heard in Vienna when all journalistic and diplomatic Europe was speculating as to the ultimate fate of Salonika, and it was heard all up and down the great plain within the last few weeks when the Serbian troops were given eight days by the Balkan states in which to withdraw from Albania. Many times it has been pointed out how steadily and persistently behind the politics of middle Europe there stands the Jew, silently and unobtrusively manipulating, through the greatest controlling power of today, finance, the strings of political action.

Control of Affairs

The world is only just beginning to understand the enormous extent to which its affairs are once again controlled by the Jew. The words "once again" are used advisedly, for what is happening in Europe today is but a repetition of history, and marks but the advent of that periodic ascendancy which has been characteristic of the Jewish race since the days of the Judges.

When "Jochanan ben Zaccai" escaped from the besieged Jerusalem in the latter years of the first century, and promulgated that wonderful scheme of the rabbi for preserving the solidarity of the race, a scheme which is still as operative as it was 2000 years ago, he laid the foundations of one of the world's most enduring and insistent political problems.

The dispossessed nation, the rabbis declared, should make the law, the Torah, its "supreme possession," and subordinate to it "flag, land, passion, learning and knowledge." The Jew has been faithful to this for 2000 years, and although he is to be found in all countries, he is of no country, and although the broader outlook of the twentieth century is enabling him to identify himself with the destinies of the countries of his adoption, nevertheless his rallying point is a law and not a land.

To say that the Jew throughout the Christian era, from the first century right down to the present day, has been persecuted is to utter an historical platitude. It is not perhaps so generally recognized, however, that the periods of persecution developed upon periods of great prosperity and power. In the early decades of the tenth century the Jews, after hundreds of years of oppression, had mounted steadily to power in Europe. In England and in France they had settled to advantage, and in Spain they held a position "with ever-advancing splendor." It was a period of literary brilliance, scholastic effort and commercial development. Then came the period of the Crusades.

The prosperity of the Jews was an all-sufficient reason for the dreary years of persecution which followed, though then, as now, it was the last reason that was given. It was in those days that the infamous "blood accusation" was first heard, and for another 300 years the persecution continued with varying intensity. Toward the close of the period it almost ceased, and then gradually the Jews climbed back to power; they spread once again over France, and in the "spacious days" of Queen Elizabeth returned to England.

After another period of depression the eighteenth century saw the gradual liberation of the Jews all over Europe. Joseph II. began the enfranchisement of Austrian Jews in 1783. In 1796 the Jews of Holland were granted complete citizenship. The rise of Napoleon brought a Jewish Sanhedrin into existence in 1805, and then set in another and the present period of Jewish greatness, the Rothschilds as financiers, Chemieux the statesman, Moses Montefiore the philan-

thropist, Rappaport, Lutz, Geiger, Jost and Gratz. Solomons and Goldsmids in England fought the battle of Jewish liberation.

Doors Thrown Open

The Austrian Jews were emancipated in 1808, Germany followed in 1871, Switzerland in 1874, whilst Spain and Portugal threw open their doors to Jews in 1879. Everywhere the Jews were successful, but especially as sociologists, as politicians, and as journalists. Then once again came Europe's reaction. Bismarck found himself in danger of being balked by Jewish statesmen. The ideas of the politicians, Edmund Lasker and Ludwig Bamberger, and the theorist, Karl Marx, had no place in the schemes of the Iron Chancellor. The German chauvinist found the Jew a stone in his path, and so the antagonism was fostered.

It spread to Austria and Hungary, until the spirit of persecution blazed forth again in Russia in the pogroms of 1881-2. By 1894 the Jews in many countries had come back to a medieval position in Europe. In Hungary in 1881, in Austria in 1894 and in Germany in 1899 the charge of "blood sacrifice" had been hurled against the Jews in order to inflame the antagonism of the people. In 1905 pogroms were as common in Russia as the massacre of Christians in Armenia. And so on right to the time when Mendel Beiliss stood day after day in the courthouse at Kieff fighting against this lie of the ages against his race.

This time, however, in spite of everything that can be done along the old lines, the Jew steadily advances. He has been persecuted now in this period, for 30 years, but he is in a very much stronger position today than he was 30 years ago. The Kieff trial is but the most glaring instance of a policy which has always defeated its own purpose. "It cannot be doubted for a moment that, however it eventuates, the position of the Jew in the estimate of all thinking men will be higher because of it."

The question then which faces Europe, although almost as old as its recorded history, is nevertheless new to this extent that its methods of dealing with it in the past are no longer possible of application, and no longer effective where an attempt is made to apply them. "The Jew is unassimilable." This is at once the conclusion of the fearful patriot in every country and the reason for his "drastic measures" against the race. It is open to question whether, in the light of the inner history of the race during the past century, the statement can any longer be put forward as a final statement of fact, but one point is proved, namely, that persecution has failed here as everywhere else.

It is not easy to see, as yet, along what lines the solution of the problem will come, but history has abundantly proved that when false remedies have worn themselves out the hurt is near healing. It cannot be doubted that the enormous ability of the Jew will very shortly, in some way, be apprehended entirely for the service of mankind as a whole, and not, as now so largely, for its exploitation.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION POLICY IN INDIA IS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

POONA, India—Speaking at the annual sessions of the Muhammadan educational conference at Poona recently, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said that the question which, of all others, had during the past two years bulked most largely in connection with Muhammadan education was the language question, and this formed the subject of the resolution first passed at last year's conference.

"The reply of the government," Mr. Hill continued, "though I cannot, of course, expect that it was in all respects acceptable to you, indicated the policy which we then favored, and are still pursuing. It reads: 'The policy of the government has always been to provide Urdu schools wherever a considerable number of children, whose habitual home language is Urdu, are congregated, and in such schools special Urdu standards will take the place of the local vernacular, as the principal language.'"

Proceeding, Mr. Hill said that they fully recognized and desired to make due provision for these cases. All they wished to urge was that the Muhammadans should not, for the sake of a sentiment, press for the extension of this Urdu teaching to localities where Urdu was not the habitual home language. He had, he was glad to say, been assured that they did not propose to ask for any such alteration in the present system and he congratulated them upon that wise decision. At Anjuman in Bombay he had quoted one of the traditions of the great prophet, namely, that the acquisition of knowledge is incumbent on every Muhammadan, male and female.

"I earnestly exhort you," Mr. Hill said, "to refrain from recommending the too hasty adoption of anything which may prove to be an obstacle to your co-religionists in the race of life, and in the acquisition of learning."

Turning to the question of female education, Mr. Hill said that he agreed wholeheartedly that the spread of education among Muhammadan girls was a matter of paramount importance, and they would be glad to know that the government had been able to appoint an inspectress for Muhammadan girls' schools—an experiment the results of which they awaited with much interest. "We are also," he continued, "as you know, advancing in the direction of providing facilities for the training of Urdu

BRITISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL PROMISES TELEPHONE PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, was the chief guest recently at the annual dinner of the postmasters of the United Kingdom, which was held at the Imperial hotel, Russell square.

Mr. Samuel, in reply to the toast of his health, said that the policy of development from the headquarters to the surveyors, and from the surveyors to the postmasters, which he had taken steps to encourage and develop, had proved a complete success, and he hoped that as time went on it would be possible to continue the process of decentralization.

Referring to his recent visit to Canada and the United States, Mr. Samuel remarked that he had made 25 speeches, but the dominion still remained loyal to the empire and the goodwill which happily prevailed between the United States and the United Kingdom remained almost entirely unaffected.

Comparing conditions in Great Britain and across the Atlantic, Mr. Samuel said that the principle of equal pay for men

and women had been adopted both in Canada and the United States but to all intents and purposes women were now excluded from employment in the post-office there. That was a lesson which might be taken to heart by those who lightly advocated what appeared to be the logical principle of equal pay for equal work. He considered it was not equality to pay women who were single and supported themselves and perhaps parents, the same as a man who had to support a wife and children, and perform the duties of head of a household.

In the telephone offices of both countries, which were unconnected with the postoffice, the women were still largely employed. The telephone service was more efficient in Canada and the States than the service in Great Britain, but not so efficient as theirs would be. He hoped that soon they would be ahead of the United States in the development of the automatic telephone service, which was rather languishing in that part of the world. At the present time contracts for automatic telephone exchanges, totaling the value of nearly £100,000, were being placed.

TASMANIA MINES PRODUCING GOLD ORE IN GOOD GRADE

Deep Leads Expected to Provide Profitable Enterprise for Half a Dozen Companies

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The New Pinafore Company, which is doing extensive prospecting on the deep lead at Lefroy, has been prominently before the public lately, owing to the greatly improved prospects of the wash.

There are good reasons for assuming that the crown of Specimen hill was the original level of the country, and that the territory to the north has been planned off, upwards of 300 feet of country and reefs having been ground down and sluiced away.

The Golden Point, Native Youth, the Pinafore and the Chums mines have produced over £400,000 worth of gold, and probably some £500,000 worth of gold lies hidden away in the various deep leads, and may provide profitable enterprise for half a dozen companies at least.

The work of production at the North Lyell mine continues to be actively prosecuted at the five levels from 400 feet to 1100 feet. Some very good grade ore is being won from the ground floor of the 1100 feet level.

The output is approximately 21,400 tons weekly, 6 per cent ore, and it is confidently expected to maintain this tonnage until the end of the current four-weekly period, which closes another half year of the company's operations.

GEOLOGY EXPERTS IN EDINBURGH HOLD EIGHTIETH SESSION

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The eightieth session of the Edinburgh Geological Society recently held its opening meeting in the capital, and Dr. Flett, F. R. S., presided over a large audience.

Dr. Horne, F. R. S., addressed the society on "The Tectonics of the Canadian Shield, the Rockies and the Selkirk," and succeeded in giving an admirable account of the results of the work achieved in the international geological congress lately held in Canada.

The lecturer contrasted the enlightened and progressive attitude of the Canadian government and natural scientists toward the congress, the organization committee having raised a sum of £20,000 for the excursions and work of the congress, with the attempt to have the congress in Britain, where, after raising with utmost difficulty £5000, the scheme had to be abandoned.

There was on view a remarkable collection of specimens obtained during the excursions under the auspices of the congress, and this collection goes to enrich the treasures of the museum.

APPEAL FOR UNITY MADE AT MEETING OF MUHAMMADANS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—An interesting speech was delivered at the All-India Shia conference at Jaunpur by the Hon. Nawab Sayad Mahomed, who presided. The Muhammadan world is divided into two great sections, the Shias and the Sunnis, who differ among themselves almost as completely as if they belonged to separate religions. Many sanguinary differences have arisen between them at various times in different parts of India, but the Hon. Nawab Sayad Mahomed in the speech referred to made a notable appeal for unity between Muhammadans and all other sections of the population of India, especially their Hindu fellow citizens.

In this proposal there is another indication of the tendency that is drawing all sections of Indians together, and which is destined in the near future to bring about comprehensive changes in this country.

AROUND WORLD WIRELESS SOON TO BE POSSIBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company are constructing so many new stations that soon it will be possible to send a wireless message right round the world. The stations at Carnarvon and Town in Wales, and at Belmar and New Brunswick in New Jersey will probably be completed early next year, and it will be possible to send transatlantic messages by several alternate routes.

Three small stations have recently been completed in northern Chile, while several more are soon to be constructed in South America. In Japan, a wireless station will before long be in working order, and the Marconi Company contemplate constructing similar plants in China and the Philippines.

It is also announced that Mr. Marconi has perfected an invention which makes it possible to send and receive messages at the same time.

FRANCE PLANS FOR ITS NEW RECRUITS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Humanite publishes a confidential circular which, it states, was sent by the ministry of war to the twentieth army corps. This circular authorizes the corps to draw on the war reserves in order to furnish equipments for the new recruits. L'Humanite further affirms that similar circulars were sent to other corps.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN PREVENTED FROM GIVING LECTURE

Explorer Told He Cannot Talk in Norwegian Language Before Flensburg Audience

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Astonishment and incredulity greeted the refusal by the Schleswig authorities to allow Capt. Roald Amundsen to lecture in the Norwegian language on natural science matters at Flensburg.

The great explorer proposed giving two lectures, one in German and one in Norwegian for the benefit of those Danish Prussian subjects who do not speak German. At first no objection was made by the local police, but later Captain Amundsen was informed that he could not be permitted to deliver his lecture in Norwegian.

A telegram sent by Captain Amundsen's agent to the Prussian minister of the interior, stating that the lecture had no political object whatever, was answered very briefly. The minister merely repeated the prohibition and gave no reason for the attitude of the authorities.

The Morganblad, commenting on the incident, declares that it cannot but believe that the whole affair has arisen through the mistake of some individual, and that the imperial government had had nothing to do with the decision. Herr Gunnar Knudsen dismissed the incident with the comment that it showed very little common sense on the part of the Germans of Schleswig.

STEPS TAKEN FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN TUNIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The correspondent of the Temps at Tunis announces that so successful has the system of civil controlships proved that steps have been taken to introduce it in Morocco. To further improve the working of the system, M. Alapetite has issued fresh regulations concerning the staff, which have received the sanction of the republican government.

The new regulations make it obligatory that a candidate to a controllership should serve a term of probation not exceeding three years and not less than two years, during which time he shall prepare himself for the entrance examination and learn to speak Arabic.

Of the four posts bestowed every year, three will be reserved for the probationers, and the fourth will be in the appointment of the resident-general, who is, however, bound to appoint either an official in the intelligence department, or a French functionary of the registry.

In no case will any person be appointed to the post who has not a fluent knowledge of Arabic. The new regulations include a rise in the controllers' salaries.

BELGIUM PLANS TREE PLANTING IN THE SAND DUNES

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—Rather an interesting question has recently been brought before the agricultural department of the Belgian government in a scheme for tree planting on a somewhat extended scale to be carried out on those famous sand dunes, or natural dykes, that skirt the North Sea shore mainly from the Dutch frontier to the Ostend littoral.

It is quite generally conceded among competent authorities that the systematic and extensive planting of forest trees on the sandy surfaces would not only insure their stability and solidity, but would result in protecting the fertile tracts located in the vicinity of the seacoast and designated as the Polders from damage by wind from the ocean, whose prevailing direction is westerly.

In certain localities, notably at Wenduine and Coq-sur-Mer, the Belgian department of public works has already inaugurated tree planting in the dunes to a relatively limited extent by way of experiment, and it is claimed that the results obtained have proved highly satisfactory. The government considering them sufficiently favorable to warrant a continuance of operations of this character on a more extensive scale along the Belgian coast.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At the congress of chambers of commerce held in Kimberley, a resolution was carried urging the government to establish a railway advisory board, composed of representatives of agriculture, commerce and industry, to which all questions of material alterations in railway rates and regulations should be referred prior to their being put into force.

RAILWAY MEN'S UNION GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Ninety-two thousand members have joined the National Union of Railwaymen, which was founded last March. This brings the total number of members up to 242,000.

NEW HUMPERDINCK OPERA SAID TO BE NEAR COMPLETION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Prof. Engelbert Humperdinck, who has recently returned from one of his periodical visits to his beloved native Rhine country, is putting the finishing touches to his new opera. The book has been written by the well-known dramatist and poet, Robert Misch, and the title of the opera is "Die Markenderin" (The Vivandiere).

Herr Humperdinck had intended the title to be "Marchall Vorwarts," as a prominent character is the Field Marshal Blucher, who was popularly known by that cognomen. Herr Axel Delmar, however, produced his recent successful play at the summer theater in Potsdam under the same title, so the composer has been obliged to change it.

Some details of the new composition have leaked out. It is in two acts only, but these are of sufficient length to fill the evening's bill. In comparison with the former operas of Professor Humperdinck this work is an entirely new departure. There is nothing of phantasy about it and the music is said to be stirring, dramatic, and melodious in turn.

RUSSIA LAUNCHES ITS FIRST BLACK SEA DREADNOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

NIKOLAEFF, Russia—The Imperatritsa Maria, the first of the Black Sea dreadnoughts, two torpedo boat destroyers, and a submarine were launched recently at Nikolaeff before the minister of marine and a distinguished company. The Czar, however, was unable to fulfill his conditional promise to be present.

The Imperatritsa Maria, the launching of which marks the beginning of the creation of Russia's powerful Black Sea fleet, is 551 ft. 2 in. long, has a greatest breadth of 90 ft., a draught of 27 ft. 5 in., a normal displacement of 22,800 metric tons, and 26,500 s.h.p. main engines. Her armament consists of 12 12 in. guns and 44 intermediate and small guns, and her speed is about 21 knots. She has been built in record time for Russia as it is only 15 months since work was really begun on her hull.

The yard in which she was built, belonging to the Russian Shipbuilding Company, was not quite complete at the time the work on the Imperatritsa Maria was started. It is one of the largest yards in the world, having two slips of 1000 feet length each.

BRITISH EMPIRE IS PRAISED FOR ITS FREE INSTITUTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Hon. Mr. Burton, minister of railways and harbors, in a recent speech referred to the cordial reception he had met with on his visit to England. He had come back, he said, not loving his own country less, or less confident of her glorious future, but still with his perspective corrected and his outlook broadened.

No man, he added, need be any less good or staunch a South African for being a good subject of the King. While rejoicing in their own destiny they were bound to feel that there was such a thing as being a unit of the British empire, and owing obligations to that great empire. He said "great" not because of the grand possessions of the empire, but because of its glorious free institutions.

Those, he said, had given them in South Africa with a liberal hand, so that they had today one of the freest governments in the world.

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA CONTINUE LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—During the week ending Sept. 25 a total of 13,211 boxes of butter weighing 343 tons was inspected in Victoria before export to the United Kingdom, South Africa and eastern ports. Of this total 12,144 boxes were of butter in bulk weighing 303½ tons, 231 boxes were of butter in pats weighing 5½ tons and 836 boxes were of butter in tins weighing 34 tons.

Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six boxes, of which 5207 were of salted and 6729 were of unsalted butter, were destined for the United Kingdom, 225 were for export to South Africa and 1050 were for export to eastern and other ports.

During the same week the actual exports of butter amounted to 247 tons with an approximate value of £27,170, and of this total 213 tons went to the United Kingdom and 34 to eastern and other ports.

NEW TRIPOLI RAILWAYS BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

TRIPOLI, Algeria—A number of short railways for connecting the outlying districts near Tripoli with the harbors have been built since the end of the Turkish-Italian war. Altogether nearly 40 miles of line have been built, and there is a possibility that a railway to Lake Tana, a distance of over 1200 miles, may be constructed in the future.

(Special to the Monitor)

The main feature of the historical plot is the crossing of the Rhine on New Year's night, 1813, by the German army. The vivandiere has been arrested by the Germans on a charge of espionage, but finally proves her innocence and loyalty and becomes the good angel of the army by showing them the best point at which to cross the river. It is said to be the composer's wish to see the first production of his opera next New Year's eve and a number of managers are eagerly contending for its acquisition.

It is highly probable that the Berlin Royal opera, which first produced "Hansel und Gretel," "Die Konigskinder" and other works of Humperdinck's, will likewise have the honor of producing his new opera. The popular composer, by the way, has lately taken up his residence in his new house built on the shore of the beautiful Wannsee lake, where he passes his days with his family quietly, writing, and only coming into Berlin when his duties at the Royal high school for music require his presence.

NEW SOUTH WALES IRRIGATION AREAS PROMOTE DAIRYING

Wonderful Future in Fruit Growing Promised in Experiments Made by the Government

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the opinion of farming experts, dairy-farming under irrigation offers exceptional opportunity to the man with small capital. This has certainly proved the case on the great Murrumbidgee area of New South Wales, according to an official report.

All over the area dairying is already making distinct progress, primarily owing to the great encouragement and assistance the New South Wales government is giving to settlers on the area, many of whom are availing themselves of the easy terms under which they can obtain dairy cattle.

Milking machines are being installed which will be driven by electricity derived from an electric power station erected by the government.

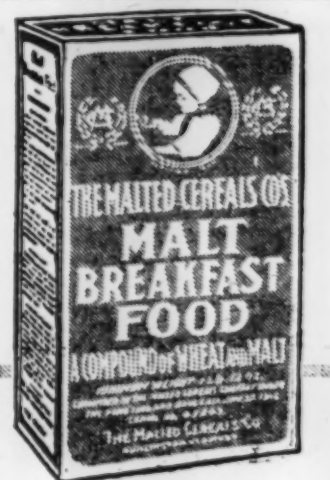
Most of the settlers on the irrigation area are paying some attention to fruit growing, which promises a wonderful future. At the government nursery, vine cuttings for rootings for next season's plantings are being set out in large quantities. The local nursery supplies have also been augmented by 36,000 seedling orange stocks, Apricot and peach stones are being freely planted for next season's stocks, over two tons having been planted to date.

All the early crops are looking well, and with irrigation, should yield abundantly. There are about 7000 acres under hay crops this year on the Yanco and Mirrool areas.

SOCIALIST SEEKS OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—William Dickinson of Salford, who is contesting Ramsey, is the first Socialist candidate to stand for the House of Keys.



Children Love It

The delicious flavor of Malt Breakfast Food makes it the favorite with children, while its full food values supplying all the elements needed in a model food appeal to the careful mother. It is most economical, as a 15c package makes 30 big portions.

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At your grocer's
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Nut Bread
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.
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WARD'S

Senate Opens Currency Debate

Secretary of the Treasury Occupies Seat on Democratic Side When Money Reform Is Taken Up on the Floor

SENATOR OWEN BEGINS

WASHINGTON—When Senator Owen opened the debate on currency reform today Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo sat in a seat on the Democratic side of the Senate. This action of a cabinet officer appearing on the Senate floor to hear debate on legislation directly affecting his department was extraordinary. The secretary announced his intention of attending the currency sessions whenever possible.

Senator Owen spoke for the six members of the committee on banking and currency who favored President Wilson's views. Tomorrow it is expected that Senator Hitchcock, who, with five Republican committee members, presented a separate bill, will reply to Senator Owen. The currency debate will continue through Wednesday and be dropped into after legislation concerning the Hetch-Hetchy proposition is dealt with.

Senator Owen charged that the 1907 panic was "manufactured." The Pujio money trust investigation, he said, verified the fact that concentration of financial power had so proceeded that a handful of men exercised absolute commercial supremacy over the country. He believed that the Baltimore platform had been garbled in the Democratic campaign handbook. He said that the platform opposed the Aldrich central bank act, "or" establishment of a central bank, while the handbook as published, he stated, declared against the Aldrich act "for" a central bank. Who inserted the "or" is not disclosed, he declared.

Opposition to the administration currency bill within the Democratic party is at least as strong as was the Democratic opposition to the essential features of the administration tariff bill last summer. There is practically no hope of recruiting strength for the currency measure from the Progressive Republicans, who finally made the passage of the tariff bill a triumph for the President.

While Mr. Hitchcock is known to have many sympathizers on the Democratic side of the Senate, it is to be expected that the President will hold most, if not all, of them in line. Even if Mr. Hitchcock remains the only Democrat advocating sweeping amendments to the House bill, the Democratic majority is expected to be slim. The present alignment gives 49 senators for the House bill, as against 40 for its severe amendment. A shift of two votes would give the majority to the Republicans.

The debate and the legislative work that comes with a new regular session will be laid aside Dec. 20 for a full two weeks' vacation, the first since the extra session began last April. President Wilson's determination to drop official duties during that period will insure a complete cessation of work at the capital.

Details of the anti-trust program and the steps to be taken to strengthen the laws controlling railroads and railroad rates will not be pressed until after the success of the currency bill has become assured.

The currency debate will continue but three days this week, and will be interrupted for consideration of the Hetch-Hetchy bill.

SPRINGFIELD CITY CHARTER PLAN IS READY FOR ACTION

Committee Report Will Be Received Tonight When Officials Meet First in New City Hall

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city government will meet for the first time in the new city hall this evening. Among the first things of importance to be considered will be the report of the charter revision committee, which will submit its draft of the proposed new city charter. The committee finished its work last week, and yesterday it was finally reviewed and placed in shape.

Another matter which will probably come up this evening will be the report of the committee on messages on the proposed plan to conduct an annual survey of the work of the municipality. It is understood that the committee received a communication from a committee of citizens who were interested in this year's survey. An open hearing will also be given on taxicab fees.

MANY INCREASES IN SALARIES FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Lists of salary increases to city officials and employees just authorized by Mayor Fitzgerald, cover almost a dozen typewritten pages and include almost every office boy and telephone girl, the entire staffs of inspectors in the health department, many mechanics in the fire department repair shop, mechanics and clerks in the park and recreation department, inspectors in the wire department, draw tapers, engineers, toll men and gate men, and the dock hands in the ferry department. It is as yet impossible to estimate the aggregate addition to the city payroll, but it will represent the biggest thing of its kind in years.

HOLYOKE BUSY WITH RALLIES

HOLYOKE, Mass.—This week will be devoted largely to politics in the city and rallies will be held in the interests of the mayoralty candidates practically every night.

The rallies in the interests of Mayor White open at city hall tomorrow evening. The mayor will be the chief speaker.

It is probable that a special meeting of the board of aldermen will be called during the week for the purpose of passing the amended ordinance authorizing the establishment of the independent industrial school.

CHAMBER PLANS FOR GATHERINGS

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will gather for the annual dinner on Tuesday, Dec. 16. The Under Forty division of the chamber meets to discuss new bylaws on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the Boston City Club.

Garden cities in England will be discussed and shown by stereopticon by G. Trafford Hewitt of London at the next assembly luncheon Thursday, Dec. 4, at the American house. The final rally luncheon of the membership campaign teams will be held tomorrow at the Boston City Club. The campaign closes Wednesday at noon.

NEWSPAPERS POORLY READ

Editorial Observation of the Different Practice From That of Old Voices a Regret

What we are about to say would have a better foundation if the census or some special inquiry showed the average time spent in reading a newspaper compared with that of 20, 30 or 40 years ago. In the absence of specific information, we shall have to fall back upon the general common observation of the different treatment given the newspaper in other days and that it now receives will answer the purpose, for who has not made this comparison to find that the present relation between the paper and the reader is much less intimate? And to the degree that there is a loss of this close appropriation of the newspaper as a personal belonging, there is a corresponding loss of its educational value.

The plentiful supply of papers is of course the first cause in the explanation of how the old closeness of association with the reader has been lost. It is not possible to have so many friends and have them all as near in friendship as the one companion. It is no different with newspapers than with books, except in degree. The Abraham Lincoln way of reading a book, appropriating every thought in it and perhaps every word, is not possible when the reading ranges over boundless fields and goes at a speed that gives no more than a panoramic view. Expansion of the papers to a great number of pages puts a burden of selection in their reading which it is not the rule with most people to cultivate. Indiscriminate, non-selective reading is inconsistent with any absorption of the good that printed matter delivers so abundantly.

There is a general charge against the newspapers that they do not try to be educative. They are entertainers. They deliver their great grist with no policy of balancing it to the needs of the reader, seeking only to capture him and to hold him by the variety and the liveliness of their offering. So runs the familiar charge, and it is not necessary to plead to it here. But the possibility remains of making the newspaper serve the educational purpose, and this rests with the

reader. There is no compulsion that the pages shall all be read. There is more than one taste and one interest to be considered, and it is assumed, in theory at least, that the reader will classify himself to meet the classification of the journal he reads, that he will read what with good reason fits his requirements. If the theory misses fulfillment the reader will share the blame.

There are men who will stand the test of intelligent conversation, or any other that is commonly applied in the formation of an estimate, who owe their knowledge almost wholly to the newspapers. It may be, and we hope it is, the fact that there are those now in training of the same sort. To find those who impress us as educated were only newspaper-educated we may go away from the cities and back into the country and find the single newspaper that came into the household the object of real reading. Sections of it were read aloud. There are known cases of boys who had to read daily, to the parents, columns that had almost no meaning to the young reader, who had to struggle with words that were a good test for them, and who came out of this school with an equipment of useful and usable knowledge that often puts some school-educated folk to shame. It was all in the reading and in the desire to know what the reading meant.

What was an enforced condition in the days and places of restricted privileges is a possible condition in the midst of the plenty that is now spread broadcast. If the newspaper is the acknowledged chief educator, it is too often treated with a disrespect that ought never to be visited upon a teacher. It is bringing more of actual value now than ever before, is bringing it in better form, accompanying it with more thorough discussion. Newspaper education is still possible. It will go along with the other means of instruction. But it ought not to go against them, and it need not. What seems to be needed quite as much as schools of journalism are schools of newspaper reading.

CARMEN'S UNION ELECTS PRESIDENT IN PRIMARY TODAY

Balloting in the primary election of the Boston Street Carmen's Union is being held today at the old Franklin school house. Where there are only two candidates for any office the high man in the primaries is declared elected.

Matthew J. Higgins, the president of the union, is being opposed for reelection by Thomas F. Shine of Medford and Sec. Treas. William J. Cullinane by James Shanks of the "L" division. Secretary Moore, Agent Nesdale and Warden Flynn are unopposed. There are seven candidates for vice-president, three for conductor, four for sentinel and 31 for the 12 places on the executive board.

The polls will be open to midnight. William Fahey of the Grove Hall station is the warden. There are 18 ballot boxes to facilitate the voting. It is expected that about 8000 ballots will be cast.

EXTENSION WORK PLANNED BY MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The College of Agriculture of the University of Maine is instigating a movement in the state for the establishment of extension schools. These schools will be for those who cannot attend the regular sessions of the university. They provide for a three days course and will be given in any community on application of 25 adults, who desire to take the course. Courses in animal industry, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry, agronomy, and horticulture will be offered. Most of the instruction will be by laboratory courses accompanied by short illustrative lectures.

CHURCH GIVES \$75,000 TO FUND

NEW YORK—It was announced at the services of the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Sunday, that the congregation had contributed \$75,000 toward the campaign for a \$4,000,000 building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of this city.

At the luncheon on Saturday the total subscriptions to date, it was announced, were \$2,991,342, which means that more than \$1,000,000 must be raised in the next 48 hours to make the great project complete.

PHONE MEN AND UNION TO TALK OVER LAYOFF

Representatives of the Boston Telephone Installers and Inside Men's Union 142 confer today with officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in regard to the projected lay-off of the union members tomorrow.

The company contemplates laying off 2000 of its 3500 plant men in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and by far the greater number of these are employed in and about Boston. Explaining the layoff the company says it is in line with its general policy of retrenchment and its usual custom of reducing the staff in the fall season.

The union declares that the layoff is in pursuance of the company's policy to give the work done by its membership to the Western Electric Company, which, the union asserts, employs non-union men at lower wages than are paid to union and local men. The union will consider the action a lockout, it is said.

TOPSFIELD PLANS A MONUMENT TO CIVIL WAR HEROES

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—A memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war is to be erected here at once. It will stand on the Common in a triangular lot, with a background of trees.

Above the foundation there will be a granite pedestal five feet high. On this will rest a group designed by Mrs. Theo. Ruggles Kilton of Quincy.

The group shows a soldier who, advancing, grasps from the outstretched hand of his comrade, the fallen color bearer, the flag, and raising it aloft rushes on.

AUTO CLASS TO GRADUATE

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. automobile school here will graduate a class of 12 students Friday night, this being the second class to graduate within two weeks.

TRANSPORTS MAY BE SOLD WASHINGTON—Two army transports, the Seward and the Wright, now lying out of commission in the Philippines are recommended by the war department to be sold.

WORK BEGINS ON SUBWAY ROUTES FOR PROVIDENCE

Engineers Are Making Borings Along Two Lines Tentatively Designed to Cross and Intersect Under Capital of Rhode Island

TENTATIVE PLANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Several months ago when the Rhode Island Company, which operates the trolleys in this city, started the construction of the so-called East Side tunnel under College Hill, the subway proposition was advocated and the special committee was named to consider the project. It was at first confined to a recommendation that a subway should be built from the Thayer street end of the tunnel, through the residential East Side to Red bridge over the Seekonk river.

This tunnel, it was pointed out, would give rapid transit to all the through lines from East Providence, Taunton and Fall River. With this proposal as a start, the council, by resolutions, authorized the committee to go further into the question and lay out a plan for a complete subway system. The two trunk subways were in this way proposed for the committee to study.

One of these subways is proposed to commence at Red bridge, run through the tunnel now being built, and continue to Olneyville, a fast-growing section of the city proper. This route would take the subway through the center of the city.

The other main subway as proposed would run from the Pawtucket city line through the center of Providence to the Cranston city line, and would give service to the city's northern and southern suburbs. The Pawtucket end would be available for cars running now through Pawtucket, Central Falls, Attleboro, Cumberland and Lincoln.

At present the work of the engineers is confined to determining the character of the earth formations along the general lines of these proposed subways, and it is the plan, after this has been determined, to make plans for the subway layout.

The tentative subway plan has been outlined merely to get the work started. Two main subways, forming a crude letter X with the point of intersection near the center of the city, have been roughly accepted by the committee as a basis for the survey work. It is upon this proposition that the borings are now being made to determine the quality of soil through which the construction engineers will have to work.

ADVERTISING IN WORCESTER FILLS MANY CHURCHES

About 15,000 Are Estimated to Have Attended Services in Protestant Denominations

WORCESTER, Mass.—In the 44 Protestant churches of Worcester it is estimated that about 15,000 persons were present yesterday. Of these it is figured out 6300 were present through the invitation inserted in the daily papers here as an advertisement.

At many of the churches the people were obliged to sit in the corridors and aisles. Special music was sung in all of the churches.

Many of the church pulpits were decorated with a profusion of fruit, vegetables, barrels of flour and foodstuffs which are to be distributed in Worcester this week as a Thanksgiving treat. The greater part of the sermons preached yesterday forenoon referred to Thanksgiving day.

Swedish-speaking people tuned out 8700 strong at the services in the 12 Swedish churches of the city in observance of Everybody-at-church Sunday, yesterday. Many of the churches were filled to capacity.

NINE OUT OF 33 FOR C. F. MURPHY

NEW YORK—The result of the first accurate poll since election of Tammany district leaders on their attitude toward Charles F. Murphy as leader has been made known.

Of the 33 district leaders 24 want Charles F. Murphy to retire voluntarily. The others insist that his leadership has been effective, and that they would be sorry to see him abdicate.

BISHOP TO LAY CORNER-STONE

Bishop William Lawrence officiates this afternoon at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church of the Redeemer at Chestnut Hill. The new structure is to cost \$30,000, and be built on the lines of the fourteenth century English gothic, designed by Henry Vaughan of Boston. The seating capacity is to be about 350, with the possibility of extending the church later.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

WAISTS

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s waists are so very fascinating that it seems as if the world's most famous designers had each contributed his cleverest designs to this exhibition.

The display is certainly most unusual and the styles are so different and exclusive that they immediately appeal to the woman of discriminating taste.

You'll Find The Prices Quite Moderate.

New Chiffon Waists
7.95, 9.75, 12.50, 15.50

New Crepe de Chine Waists
5.95, 7.95, 9.75, 13.50

New Lace and Net Waists
7.95, 8.95, 12.50, 17.50

New Voile Waists
2.95, 3.75, 5.00, 7.50



Very Special

A \$15.00 WAIST FOR \$9.75 of fine quality net over lace lining, drop shoulder, frill at neck and sleeve, colored satin tie.

WORCESTER HAS PLANS DONE FOR ITS CITY MARKET

Bids for \$100,000 Concrete Structure Will Be Received by Dec. 10—To Be Finished by July 1

WORCESTER, Mass.—Oreste C. S. Zirilli, architect, who has been preparing plans for the past three months for a new concrete mercantile building for the Worcester market at Main and Madison streets, to cost more than \$100,000, has finished them and the specifications will go out this week for contractors to figure. Although the competition is not considered general, invitations will be extended to those general contractors in Worcester who are in a position to construct such a building.

No time has been set for the bids to close, but a date will be named when the plans are given out, and it is expected the time will not be extended beyond Dec. 10. The architect figures that about two weeks will be necessary for consideration of them by builders and that the contract will probably be awarded about the second week of December. The contract will call for the starting of work immediately and to have the building finished and ready for occupancy July 1.

LIGHTING TO BE DISCUSSED

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade for the meeting on Dec. 10 for presentation of the question of better lighting of Main street by C. A. B. Halverson, illuminating engineer of the General Electric Company.

WHITE HOUSE PARTY READY FOR REHEARSAL OF WEDDING

While Gifts Continue to Arrive for Miss Jessie Wilson Dinner Aboard Mayflower Planned on Eve of Day When She Will Become Mrs. Francis B. Sayre

WASHINGTON—In the East room of the White House, where Miss Jessie Wilson will become Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Tuesday, a rehearsal of the ceremony was planned to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All day long busy hands were placing the decorations in the various parlors of the White House and putting the finishing touches on the East room itself.

Meanwhile members of the wedding party who did not reach Washington Saturday began to arrive. The relatives new here or expected today are Mrs. Robert P. Linderman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler and Miss Clara Sayre, all of Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. James F. Randolph of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Ethelbert Nevins and Mr. and Mrs. Parker Nevins of Pittsburgh; Miss Alice Jenkins of New York; Miss Charlotte Apple of Lancaster, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson of Tennessee and Mrs. Katherine Woodrow of Columbia, S. C.

The hospitality incidental to the wedding includes a dinner at the White House today complimentary to the mother of the bridegroom and other relatives of both young people, at the same time the bridal party is being entertained aboard the Mayflower.

There was also to be a luncheon given by Secretary of State Bryan complimentary to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who arrived today to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler. Mrs. Blanche Nevins also entertained at breakfast, when Mr. Sayre was present to meet some of the friends of his family not included among the wedding guests. Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre attended church Sunday morning with the President and Mrs. Wilson at the Central Presbyterian church. In the party also were Miss Margaret Wilson and the Misses Smith of New Orleans, house guests.

Although a great number of officials have been invited to the wedding, not more than a score of Washingtonians outside of the official circles have been invited. The guests for the most part are the old friends of the Sayre and Wilson families. There will be a large number of guests from Princeton, N. J. Many members of the faculty of Princeton University and their wives have been invited. Mr. Sayre's friends at Williams College and Harvard Law School also are coming in great numbers. The company will present, outside of its official tinge, a collegiate atmosphere that will make it unique in the list of White House weddings.

Mr. Sayre had luncheon and dinner Sunday with Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Hughes. He is their house guest until the wedding is over. His brother, the Rev. John Nevins Sayre, a missionary lately of China, arrived in Washington today to be a guest of Justice Hughes, and so did Charles E. Hughes, Jr., one of the ushers.

As part of her trousseau Miss Wilson will have a linen undershirt presented to her by 500 working girls of New York city. Three of them, Miss Margaret Rickers, Miss Rebecca Kronfeld and Mrs. C. G. Hill, will present the skirt to Miss Wilson at the White House this evening. Every one of 500 girls had a hand in the making of the skirt, some taking only one stitch in it. It is of white linen, embroidered with garlands of flowers and the initials "J. W. S."

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Members of the Harvard Glee Club are to give a concert for pupils in the evening classes of the civic service house on Tuesday night. An entertainment will be given Sunday night by students from Emerson College of Oratory who are on the civic service house faculty. There was a concert at the house last night by pupils from the Boston music school settlement.

On Wednesday there will be a joint meeting of the Mothers Club and Baby Club of Robert Gould Shaw house, inasmuch as the lecture to be given will be of special interest to both organizations. A musical program was a feature of the reception given Saturday night to the new resident worker for boys, Lonsdale Brown of New York.

At Cottage Place neighborhood house a Thanksgiving supper will be given Wednesday evening for the nursery mothers and children. In a stereopticon lecture to the boys Friday evening views of picturesque districts in the far West will be shown.

A debate on "Clean Journalism" which the Disraeli Club is to hold at the Elizabeth Peabody house Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock is to be open to the public.

Mrs. T. J. Bowler, president of the Women's Municipal League, will address the girls of Roxbury Neighborhood house Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the Girls Federation and tell them how they may cooperate with the league through a junior organization. A meeting of the older girls will be held Friday evening.

Miss Georgia Stern has returned to North End Union and will continue as

one of the resident workers at the children's house.

Thanksgiving dinners have been planned by the Frances E. Willard settlement both for the girls at the city dormitory and for the women at Llewellyn lodge, Bedford. Workers report contributions coming in for the fair to be held at the settlement Dec. 5 and 6, for which cherry blossom decorations have been decided upon.

The Ellis Memorial Dramatic Club will present "A Pair of Spectacles" at South Bay Union on Friday evening. This will be the first in a series of plays to be given by settlement stock companies belonging to Ellis Memorial, South End house, Elizabeth Peabody house, Lincoln house and Roxbury Neighborhood house. Boys between 12 and 16 at South Bay Union have formed a South Bay City through which they propose to learn methods of municipal government.

Preparatory to the organization of a dancing class for members of Ruggles Street Neighborhood house a general invitation dance is to be held at Elmwood gymnasium on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Dec. 10 and 11, living pictures representing "Angels in Art" will be presented at Jordan hall under the direction of Mrs. Henry Wood of Baltimore for the benefit of Lincoln house. The musical interpretation will be under the direction of Samuel Colburn. Costumes and settings have been imported from Europe. Figures in the paintings and frescoes of the old masters are to be copied.

Visitors will be welcome at the ensemble class of violin pupils at the Boston music school settlement, 110 Salem street, Thursday afternoons at 4:30. Ensemble playing for piano pupils is also to be tried, the class to meet probably on Monday afternoons. It is announced that Edwin Grasse is to be the soloist at the public concert to be given by the peoples orchestra in Huntington Chambers hall on Jan. 4.

Residents of Elizabeth Peabody house will have a Thanksgiving party Tuesday evening, and house members will hold their party Wednesday evening, at which time the newly elected officers of the house council will be installed.

NOME REFUGEES REACH SEATTLE ON CUTTER BEAR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The revenue cutter Bear, Capt. J. B. Ballinger, arrived at Sunday from Behring sea, bringing 37 refugees from Nome. Before leaving Nome the Bear removed all the Eskimos from the town to their homes.

While in the north the Bear went to Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska and was the only vessel going into the Arctic this year that returned. The Bear was delayed seven days at Barrow.

On his arrival here Captain Ballinger was notified of his transfer to the Atlantic coast to take charge of the rescue service in the New England district.

FIVE SEEK POSTMASTER JOB SOUTHBURIDGE, Mass.—The Democratic town committee will meet tonight at town hall and discuss the postmaster situation in Southbridge. Postmaster Robert E. Beckwith will conclude his term Jan. 29. Five seek the place.

Long
Christmas Gifts
JEWELRY AND SILVER
At Prices to Suit Your Purse
441 SUMMER ST. BOSTON

Canal Work Nearly Finished

Chief Engineer Goethals Reports to War Department on Year's Progress in Panama and Says Opening Is Indeterminate

TOTAL FIGURES GIVEN

Congress Appropriates for Contract Nearly \$350,000,000—Construction of Locks Approaches Completion

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lindley M. Garrison of the war department made public today the annual report of the isthmian canal commission which was made and forwarded to him by Col. George W. Goethals, the chairman of the board and chief engineer. The report, which is of great importance to shipping the world over, does not place any specific time when the Panama canal can be opened to the commerce of the world. Colonel Goethals declares that it is impossible to foretell as yet.

The report of the commission shows, however, that the canal is approaching its final stages of work and that the undertaking will be completed probably before another year is out and open to the vessels of the world. The report is dated at Culebra, Sept. 15 last, and is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. In precluding the actual, practical opening of the waterway for commerce, the commission indicates that the slides in Culebra cut are all that will make this date indeterminate.

The report states that an erroneous impression existed that the canal would be finished practically on Oct. 10, but it says that this idea did not take into account the removal of the Gamboa dike nor the cutting away of the slide at Culebra.

The commission says that the passage of commercial vessels is dependent on the time when proper channels can be dredged through the slides and should additional slides occur these will necessarily delay the practical opening of the waterway.

The report continues that except at Culebra, the canal is cut to full depth and is of a width of at least 200 feet at the bottom all the way. It is said that the general belief that the effect of the water in the Culebra cut would tend to retard slides is justified by the results so far apparent.

The report states that Congress has appropriated a total of \$349,505,223.14 for canal construction, including appropriations contained in the act of June 23, 1913. Of this amount, \$10,676,950 were for fortifications, of which \$4,870,000 were appropriated by the act of June 23, 1913, and \$21,411.56 were for the relief of private persons. The balance, \$338,808,615.58, including \$16,265,393 appropriated by the act of June 23, 1913, was appropriated for the construction of the canal and is a charge against the total authorized bond issue of \$375,200,000. This leaves available for appropriation a balance of \$36,394,038.42. The actual cash balance on hand June 30, 1913, for the construction of the canal, excluding the amount available for fortifications, was \$20,673,904.79. Up to June 30, 1913, \$5,856,838.35 were collected and returned to the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, says the report. This item represents the total amount appropriated by Congress which, after being used for miscellaneous purposes in connection with the canal work, was covered back into the treasury and lost to canal appropriations. The amount of revenues derived from rentals and taxation decreased from \$259,759.68 in 1912 to \$212,266.83 in 1913. The disbursement of Canal Zone revenues increased from \$214,000 in 1912 to \$233,000 in 1913, the increase, the commission says, being principally due to sanitary work in native villages and increased expenditure for maintenance of Canal Zone roads and trails.

Pay Roll \$20,524,705

In the year the total amount paid out by the disbursing officer on pay rolls aggregated \$20,524,705.75, in addition to which \$9,935,630.18 were paid out in settlement of public bills and on reimbursement vouchers. The value of hotel books, commissary books and meal tickets issued totaled \$1,305,405, says the commission.

Colonel Goethals' report goes on to say that since the submission of the last annual report the concrete work on the canal locks has been completed and but for slides which develop excavation in the central division would also have been completed. The report says that in the report preceding this the completion of the canal by the close of the fiscal year was precluded on the completion of the lock gates by the contractor and the slides. It says that the completion contract for the locks was extended to Oct. 1, 1913, when one flight of locks was to be completed.

The report said that the work on the operating machinery for one flight of locks was also to be done by Oct. 1. The report continues that the conditions were such during the year that the water level in the Gatun lake should reach 85 feet by Dec. 1 of this year.

The engineers said that in 1903 much comment was made over the seamy character of the rock on the isthmus through which the water flows quite rapidly. Because of this much comment was made as to whether the water would not leak from the seams and crevices in the Gatun dam during the dry season.

The commission says of this that the sooner the better if the official opening

of the canal is to take place Jan. 1, 1915. It says if the water was not admitted this fall but was kept out till May of next year the fill height could not be reached until October of that year and that that would not leave sufficient time to determine if the canal embankment would hold water or not.

Commission Tells Plans

Then the commission tells as to its plans what has been and is in process of accomplishment, viz: The blowing up of Gamboa dike on Oct. 10, its removal by dredges immediately thereafter, the transfer of two suction dredges and the ladder dredge Corozal to the Cucaracha slide, the smaller dipper dredges to work on the other slides until the full width of the channel is attained and the passage of vessels through the canal as soon as channels of full depth and of sufficient width have been secured.

A total of \$27,006.50 was paid by the commission in settlement of claims presented by squatters and occupants of zone lands. Several tracts of land were acquired from private persons by deed.

The report shows that the total expense for sanitary work in the Canal Zone and in the cities of Panama and Colon was \$510,520.17, of which \$82,955.06 was for sanitation proper in the two cities, \$371,844.90 for sanitation proper in the zone, \$10,627.60 for removal of garbage and street cleaning in the two cities, and \$65,101.61 for removal of garbage and street cleaning in the zone. Of the amount expended for sanitation proper in the zone the construction divisions expended \$91,877.98.

Postage sales for the fiscal year amounted to \$100,804.38, an increase of \$13,109.97 over the previous year. There were 160,742 registered letters and parcels handled. Money orders having a total value of \$4,883,624.13, were issued, on which the fees amounted to \$23,347.12.

At the close of the fiscal year there was on deposit in the postal savings banks a total of \$645,690.

During the year 281 vessels entered the port of Ancon, with a total tonnage of 553,767, and 283 vessels cleared, with a total tonnage of 556,306. At Cristobal 280 vessels entered, with a tonnage of 849,702, and 283 vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 858,703.

Cities Are Improved

Under the agreement with the Republic of Panama for reimbursing the United States for expenditures incurred in connection with the construction and maintenance of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, the report says the total amount expended in the city of Panama was \$1,026,267.58, and in the city of Colon \$1,550,030.46, or a total of \$3,176,298.04, including accrued interest to date at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. This interest has aggregated \$270,733.72.

The report shows that the force employed increased steadily during the first nine months of the year, until on March 26 the number reached the highest point in the history of the canal work; on that date the effective working force was 44,733, of which 39,089 were on the pay rolls of the commission and the Panama railroad and 5644 on the pay rolls of the contractors handling the work on the lock gates, emergency dams, and other contracts in connection with the work. The force fluctuated between 43,507 on June 30, 1912, to the maximum on the date specified, and numbered 43,550 at the close of the fiscal year. In December, 1912, it became necessary to recruit laborers, says the report, and 528 were received from Barbados in the first two months of this year. There is reported a decrease in immigration to the isthmus as compared with former years, the excess of arrivals over departures amounting to but 3510. The average number of American employees on the rolls of the commission during the year was 4340 and on the rolls of the Panama railroad 870, or a total of 5110.

The commission has 2618 buildings in

the Canal Zone, of which 1856 were constructed by the Americans and 762 by the French.

What Supplies Cost

The quartermaster's department attends to all purchases on the isthmus, and the amount expended aggregated \$2,733,867, of which \$1,492,322.52 were for the purchase of coal from the Panama railroad Company, \$905,408.92 for the purchase of crude oil from the Union Oil Company, and \$223,208.26 for miscellaneous purchases from the Panama Railroad Company, leaving \$22,672.81 for the purchase of miscellaneous supplies from local merchants.

The value of material received from the United States during the year, according to the report, was greater than for any preceding year; it amounted to \$13,980,071, not including \$2,535,860 paid to the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, or the value of local purchases on the isthmus amounting to \$2,733,867. The consumption of cement decreased from 1,600,000 barrels in 1912 to 1,200,000 barrels in 1913; the total consumption to date amounted to 5,797,910 barrels.

During the year it was decided to install for the transmission line an overhead system of 44,000 volts, extending from Balboa to Cristobal, and connecting the Gatun hydroelectric power station with the present Miraflores steam power station, so that they may be operated separately or in parallel, as necessary. Four substations are provided, and located at Cristobal, Gatun, Miraflores and Balboa.

Work on the west breakwater for Limon bay was continued throughout the year. A length of 500 feet of trestle, single track, was added, making the total length of trestle 11,526 feet. The report says that last fall it was estimated that the concrete work of the locks would be completed by July 1, 1913. By shortening the north approach pier 200 feet, all the concrete, except miscellaneous finishing, was completed on June 14, 1913.

Work on the Locks

Excavation in connection with the Pedro Miguel locks was completed during the year by the removal of 3044 cubic yards from the locks proper at a cost of \$0.4078 per cubic yard.

The west dam at Pedro Miguel, consisting of rock-filled sides and puddled clay ore, was completed and the top finished at elevation of 107 with clay.

The Miraflores locks, including excavation for foundations and the placing of concrete, were carried to completion during the year. The west dam at Miraflores was completed during the year, with the exception of the junction of the dam with the back fill along the west lock wall.

Practically all structural material for the turning and wedging machinery for the emergency dams was shipped to the isthmus, and with a few exceptions has arrived in excellent condition. The assembling of the east dam at Gatun was begun July 1, 1912, and was practically completed on March 1, 1913.

Erection of the west dam was begun Nov. 9, 1912, and was practically completed in five and a half months, or March 1, 1913.

At the close of the year there were in place at Gatun dam 11,578,208 cubic yards of dry fill at a cost of \$0.4063 per cubic yard, and 10,124,082 cubic yards of hydraulic fill at a cost of \$0.2933 per cubic yard.

The total amount removed from the canal prism during the year aggregated 4,321,956 cubic yards, of which 1,947,929 cubic yards were rock. The average cost during the year was \$0.2338 per cubic yard. At the close of the fiscal year there remained to be removed from the prism 1,847,774 cubic yards of earth and 1,600,000 cubic yards of rock.

Improvements at Terminals

The Pacific terminals, which are being constructed by the commission, will consist of a main drydock capable of dock-

ing any vessel that can utilize the locks, a smaller drydock for the use of smaller craft, a plant for supplying coal and fuel oil to vessels, the necessary wharves and piers for commercial purposes, and the permanent shops for use in connection with the dry docks.

The Atlantic terminals consist of wharves and piers at Cristobal, including the Cristobal mole, all of which are being constructed by the Panama railroad at its own expense, and the main plant for supplying coal and fuel oil to vessels; the cost of the coaling plant will be divided between the commission and the Panama Railroad Company, while the commission will furnish facilities for oil. General drawings showing the layout of these terminals will be found in the annual report for 1912.

The coaling station on the Pacific side will be adjacent to the site of the dry dock and will be capable of handling and storing 100,000 tons of coal, with a possible increase of 50 per cent. Subaqueous storage will be provided for 50,000 tons.

A little more than 25 miles of track were laid during the year, of which amount 9212 feet were permanent tracks for the use of the Panama railroad, the remainder for construction purposes.

For the Atlantic terminals the quay wall and one pier were practically completed by the Panama railroad during the year, the material purchased for the steel work for the sheds, and a subsequent contract made for its erection.

The selection and location of equipment in the different shops was practically completed during the year. The greater number of the machines and tools for the permanent shops will be taken from the present shops.

New Panama Railroad

The construction of the new line of the Panama railroad was practically completed on May 25, 1912, when the portion of the line from Gamboa to Pedro Miguel and back of Gold hill was turned over to the railroad company and accepted.

By the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for the gun and mortar batteries for the defense of the canal against naval attack, making the total appropriated \$3,000,000, which is sufficient for the completion of this portion of the work. In addition, \$200,000 were appropriated for land defenses.

Work was continued during the year on the gun and mortar batteries. The detailed surveys necessary for the location of land defenses were well advanced to completion and arrangements made to begin work on July 1, 1913. The amount expended for gun and mortar batteries was \$1,432,767.01, for surveys, \$41,700.93.

To the close of the year the following amounts had been expended: On spillway gates and caissons at Gatun, \$73,732.22; at Miraflores, \$40,625.69. On spillway gate machines and their erection, at Gatun, \$91,122.95; at Miraflores, \$64,299.22. On lock gates and their erection at Gatun, \$2,225,084.30; at Pedro Miguel, \$1,373,537.13; at Miraflores, \$1,233,843.37. On fender chains, at Gatun, \$3,836.95; at Pedro Miguel, \$2,137. On emergency dams, at Miraflores, \$38,803.75. On lock operating machinery, including towing-track system, concrete used in the installation of machines, and the like at Gatun, \$2,592,232.64; at Pedro Miguel, \$1,361,873.92; at Miraflores, \$1,561,817.40. For the towing-track system, the following number of linear feet of return track were laid by the construction divisions at the various locks: Gatun, 10,527, average division cost \$1.3261; Pedro Miguel, 4333, average division cost \$1.1065; Miraflores, 5925, average division cost \$2.5637; and by the first division at Gatun, 1449, average division cost \$1.9273; at Pedro Miguel, 2043, average division cost \$2.3678; at Miraflores, 1082, average division cost \$0.6085 per linear foot.

The convention of the federation settled a large number of jurisdictional disputes.

LABOR DELEGATES RETURNING HOME FOR THANKSGIVING

SEATTLE, Wash.—Almost all of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention here have left to be at home for Thanksgiving. Ten of the executive council of the federation will meet here today to take up urgent business referred to it by the convention.

The most important subject to come before the building trades department, which will meet today, will be the contest between the federation and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union, which is not affiliated with the federation and which has signed a contract with the Marble Dealers Association that is said to infringe on the rights of the marble workers.

The convention of the federation settled a large number of jurisdictional disputes.

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO REVIVE "A. P. A."

NEW YORK—Much interest is manifested in the report that an organized effort is being made in this city to revive the American Protective Association of 20 years ago, better known as the "A. P. A."

Circulars have been mailed appealing for support. The circulars bear the name of George P. Newman as president of the organization, and John N. Parker appears as vice-president and general manager. Daniel Kennedy, a member of the Loyal Orange Order, is secretary and treasurer of the association, which has opened temporary headquarters at 3 Fifth avenue.

CITY PLAN EXHIBIT OPEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The first international city planning exhibit opened at the public library today, with exhibits from many parts of the world, including most of the cities in the United States, Australia, with architects' drafts of her new federal capitol, contributed the "farthest away" exhibit.

Jersey City, Syracuse and Oakland, Cal., today filed formal application for the exhibit when it is concluded in New York and other cities are expected to join in the request.

JANE ADDAMS DECLINES POST

CHICAGO—Miss Jane Addams, elected first vice-president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the annual state convention, resigned the office at the first subsequent meeting of the board of directors, says the Record-Herald.



THE LUXURIOUS DAVENPORT

If one were asked to give the best synonym for comfort, the reply might well be the "Davenport."

No other piece of furniture is more sumptuous and impressive in library or living-room, or has such an air of elegant repose.

Look at the sofa illustrated and see if this is not so. Note its splendid roominess, the ease of the sloping back, the broad seat and inviting arms—the generous lines.

Spring seat with soft loose cushions after the English manner. In leather as shown, \$118; in muslin, \$58; in tapestry, \$98. We offer dozens of equally interesting designs.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY
48 Canal Street
Between North Station and Haymarket Square

WATERTOWN SEES A USEFUL COUNTRY FARM BUREAU SET UP

Organizations Have Spread Throughout New York State Since Chamber of Commerce Established First One in Jefferson County—Farmers Now Recognize Need

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Successful establishment of the Jefferson county farm bureau, and the securing of the cooperation of county, state and federal governments in the matter and their consent to prorogue the expenses between them, under the "Watertown plan," has been a feat on the part of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, the accomplishment of which has had a widespread effect throughout the whole state.

Since the inception of this bureau in April, 1911, the movement has spread with surprising rapidity until today successful farm bureaus are in operation in more than one third of the counties of the state of New York. It is said that after the Watertown chamber worked out its scheme of operation and management and presented it for the consideration of the federal department of agriculture, it was pronounced "the simplest and best plan of farm extension work ever brought to the attention of the department."

Under the so-called "Watertown plan," the federal, state and county governments join in financing the salary and expenses of the county agricultural agent, and cooperate in determining the policy to be pursued by the agent in carrying on his work. The chamber provides the farm bureau with its headquarters, office fixtures and accessories. The affairs of the bureau are in charge of a board of control, consisting of one representative for each of the three governments. In the case of the county, the board of supervisors elect a resident of the county, generally not one of their own number, to represent the county on the board of control.

The interest of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce in devising a plan was prompted by the fact that the city enjoys much of its prosperity as a commercial center by reason of its being the trading town for a large and very productive agricultural region. Jefferson county, of which Watertown is the county seat, is the second county in the United States in the number of dairy cows, and also the second largest county in the United States in the production of hay and forage crops. Some three years ago the chamber instituted a systematic survey of the agricultural industry of the county, resulting in the discovery that, while only one county in the country had more dairy cows than Jefferson, not more than one farmer in 40 knew to a mathematical certainty, to a dollar and cents, the value of his herd in his herd were producing a profit and which were merely "boarders."

It also was discovered that while Jefferson was second among all of the counties of the land in the production of hay and forage crops, more than \$1,000,000 were being sent each year into the West to buy feed for the cattle of this county—feed that could be produced in this county without increasing by a single acre the number of acres already under cultivation. It was simply a question of applying approved principles of seed selection, crop rotation, soil cultivation, the use of proper fertilizing ingredients and other expert methods. The problem then was to devise a plan to eliminate the unproductive cows and to increase the crop production. The best way to do this, it was decided, was to provide, without expense to the farmer, the services of a competent expert to counsel and advise with relation to the many perplexing problems which confront the farmers as a class.

Thus the farm bureau, under federal, state and county control, was devised and put in operation. The extension of this work is the best evidence of the practicality of the work and emphasizes the importance of the work initiated by the Watertown Chamber of Commerce.

Thanksgiving Dinner

FOR \$1.50

AT
Boston's Bright Spot
THE
Crawford House
SCOLLAY SQUARE

Dinner will be served in our beautiful dining rooms from 12 noon until 8 o'clock. Our orchestra will play and there will be vocal selections as well. For those not desiring our special Thanksgiving dinner we have prepared an elaborate

A la Carte Service
during the entire day. Tables may be reserved in advance by telephoning Haymarket 22,016

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Once before we began to write an article on George Duncan, the mercurial, brilliant and, up till this year, the somewhat disappointing Scottish professional. However, we slipped from describing his game into a treatise on the value of playing quickly and wasting no time in unnecessary trial swings and flourishes. Very few people who play what will deny the fact that it is better to play quickly, even if you occasionally make a mistake, than to deliberate till everyone else grows uncomfortable or bored and then make a mistake. You will be forgiven the first one far more freely than the last.

With this introduction we will turn to Duncan, known as the quickest golfer in the world. Tall and thin and spare, he walks rapidly to the teeing ground. Scarcely has the caddy stepped back from making the tee and perching the ball on it than Duncan's club has touched the ground behind it, flashed through in its orbit and the ball is away. He is the despair of photographers, for they have not half arranged their apparatus before he is striding down the field and they are left to gather up their impedimenta and run after him, hoping for better fortune next time.

It is the same with every shot. I never saw anyone size up a situation in a shorter time than he. If the ball is lying badly one glance seems enough for him and the required club is out of the bag and the shot completed in the time most men would have spent deciding what to do. The result is that in following him round, the gallery grows more and more confident in his ability

to perform any feat with ease when playing his best game. He never allows himself or the gallery time to think as to whether the shot can be carried out successfully or not. Deciding rapidly he does not allow himself to question the wisdom of what he is going to attempt, and consequently plays the stroke with more confidence than the man who changes from one plan to another and back again before he hits the ball. Once again, a mistake made quickly is better than one which follows long deliberation.

Yet every one has a weakness in his game, and we all know what his has been. Some people attribute it to the rapidity of his playing, but I do not. Those brilliant first three rounds he was so fond of starting the world with, were all played quickly. Could the collapse in the last one be attributed to quick methods when one remembers that? Is it not a hundred times more likely that when the last round came he began to question his ability to carry out his shots; gave himself time to doubt his own powers and hesitated like an ordinary man does?

This autumn Duncan did no such thing. He went out for that last test in the same way as he did the others—the result was that Duncan, instead of being just a little behind the winners, led them all. To beat Braid on his own course was as hard a thing to attempt as one could very well fancy. Yet the dashing Aberdonian did attempt it and successfully at that.

There is no question but that the ab-

sence of Vardon, Ray, Taylor and Herl weakened the field in the News of the World tournament this year, but one must consider that Braid has won it four times and knows every blade of grass and every wind that blows at Walton Heath. The latter knowledge needs to be very extensive, for it is one of the windiest of inland courses, and the fairway is so narrow, being bordered by heather, that it is hard enough not to get into trouble on a still day.

The final between the two famous Scotchmen was very interesting. Braid, the veteran with his long list of successes in the greatest tournaments of the world, was back on his old game again, driving faultlessly and fighting every inch of the way. Duncan, many years his junior (being 30 this year) who had come so often within an ace of winning, to fail at the last moment, must have felt the greatness of the task which lay before him. Yet this time he held himself steady except for a few moments playing the sixteenth in the second round, but a splendid recovery from a bunker gave him the four he needed to win. His victory was due to outplaying his great opponent in the short game, his deadly approaching being the feature of the match.

All Duncan needed was to win some important event to get the necessary confidence in his staying powers. No less person than Harold Hilton calls him "the man of the year," in spite of the fact that he has not yet won the British championship. However, his chances of doing so before long now seem more likely than ever.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE SKIRT OF PLAID

Coat is made of plain broadcloth

Plaid used in just such way as this is in the height of style, and the costume altogether is a smart one. The lines of the coat combine with the draped skirt to give a singularly good effect.

In the picture, the coat is made of plain broadcloth, while the skirt is of the same material in plaid, that being one of the novelties of the season. Any suiting that drapes successfully can be used for the skirt, however, with either a matching or a contrasting one for the coat.

Silk and wool duvetyne used in this way would be exceedingly beautiful, and, to give a very smart touch, the collar and cuffs could be edged with fur.

The skirt is cut in one piece, drawn up at the front to form the drape in the top style, and with the front edges overlapped.

The coat is made with the seams to the shoulders at the front, but with a plain back. Both garments are simple and easy to make.

For hard usage both coat and skirt could be made of cheviot, of wool sponge, or any similar material; for more dressy occasions, an entire costume of wool velours or of wool duvetyne, with trimming of broadcloth or either collar and cuffs of fur. All skins are fashionable, and for trimming any one is desirable that makes a good effect.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 44, 2¼ yards 52 inches wide, with ¼ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt 4½ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 14 inches.

The pattern of the coat (7905) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7984) from 22 to 30 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

OYSTERS STEWED

When next creaming oysters or when making an oyster stew, first cook the oysters in a pan with a little butter and lemon juice, until they are plumped and the gills begin to crinkle, says the Baltimore Sun. Then use them as one would ordinarily. This preliminary cooking greatly adds to the flavor of the dish. In making oyster stew the usual proportions are half a dozen large oysters to a cupful of milk, a level tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to season.

JEWELS WOMEN WILL WEAR

New coiffure modes show the ears

Women, when choosing the jewels for the opera this winter, will be compelled to spend more time and thought, for the colored stones are more fashionable than diamonds, and they cannot be worn carelessly or in a haphazard manner, says a New York Tribune writer. Several different colors will be combined very often in one piece. With a gown of the right shade, the effect will be very handsome, but if her gown be too full of color the stones will become dim and lusterless. The lines of onyx mark many of the newest jeweled pieces, and the square-cut stones, ranged to give the moiré effect, are another new feature. One of the most comforting new features, however, is the flexibility of the season's jewelry. It can be twisted and bent into any desired shape. Even the pendants have the same flexibility, and many of them have a threefold purpose, the different sections dividing in such a way that two brooches and a hair ornament, for example, can be made from one pendant.

The flexibility of the hairpins is even more practical, for the tops are so cleverly pivoted on hinges that they can be bent to conform to the shape of the head and in this way can be made to restrain any wayward locks. No more effective stone than the diamond, or its more humble prototype, the rhinestone, has been found for these hairpins. Occasionally a colored stone is used to continue the color scheme of the costume, but this is a costly fad, which even the rich women seldom follow.

The hair is invariably dressed high on the head, and the ears are showing themselves after several seasons of hiding. Paris is now demanding that ears be in evidence. Just how the hair shall be dressed is more or less a personal matter; at least it should be made so, for the one reliable rule to follow is that the hair should conform to the individual face.

In the same way the placing of the hair ornament should be determined by the face of the wearer. The woman with a large, round face naturally desires to lengthen it, and she will poise her feather mount directly in the center of the forehead, over the nose; whereas, her friend with an oval countenance will place hers at the side, well toward the back. Since the fan has been placed on cigarettes and parades the ostrich feather is in great demand, and also certain made feathers which give the soft, yet spiky, effect of the sigrettes and the heron.

Poirot, with his eastern fancies, has brought into fashion many oriental head-dresses. The head-dresses designed by him for the minaret are extreme, but there are certain modifications of the pearl beaded caps, flaunting ostrich plumes, and helmet-like metallic struc-



BROKEN NEEDLE MADE INTO A PIN

One of the treasures left to me by my grandmother was a funny old pin cushion in the shape of a clover leaf, writes a contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Each section held its own particular kind of pin or needle. The compartment that interested me most was the one for needles that had no eyes and were apparently useless. Occasionally the day arrived when these needles were all taken out. We did something with them I never knew any one else to do. The eye, or rather the place where the eye was at one time, we dipped into a dish of hot sealing wax and later on dipped it in again. Before the wax was hard, it was molded by the fingers into little round and sometimes oblong heads. These needle pins were found to be superior to ordinary pins, for they were fine and longer, and so did not make large holes in delicate fabrics.

CHOICE OF PLATE RAIL PIECES

They should harmonize with each other and the room

There are plate rails which are made the storehouse of beautiful objects, and if these objects are really beautiful, and are well arranged, these plate rails are attractive. But even this sort of plate rail may be all wrong. For the fact that an object is beautiful and even valuable does not always mean that it is going to look well when it is set in a row with a dozen other different beautiful objects.

A Sèvres plate may look quite out of place standing between a Wedgwood teapot and a jug decorated with Kite Greenaway children. And a lovely piece of modern Copenhagen pottery may put a Pompeian lamp out of countenance—or vice versa.

To be sure of good results in a plate rail, says a writer for the Kansas City Star, all the dishes or other ornaments that are to go on it should be chosen with due regard to their appearance when they are grouped.

If you have a blue dining room, and have some really good Japanese or Chinese porcelain, or china in blue and white, use it, and use nothing else, unless it be some interesting little Japanese or Chinese knickknacks in brass—a gong or a tiny idol perhaps.

Wedgwood is a beautiful plate rail decorator if it is used alone; but unfortunately there are few who possess enough of it to furnish a whole plate rail.

Brass can be effectively used on the plate rail in a brown dining room. Antique brass can be mixed with modern brass if it is carefully mixed; of course, however, a good collection of small brass—or bronze—antiques would make an ideal decoration for the brown dining room. The plate rail, furnished in brass, can be brought into harmony with the rest of the room if brass andirons are used in the fireplace, brass fern dishes and jardinières are used.

If modern pottery is used, it is well to choose the whole furnishing of the plate rail at once. There is a certain brown and cream colored ware in the market now that could be used effectively in the room where yellow or brown predominates. The ware is decorated with peasant scenes.

There are many good designs in Royal Doulton of various sorts, that can be chosen. Only they should be selected with a definite idea in mind of the other pieces with which they are to rank and of the room they are to decorate.

In the charming dining room of a man who has traveled much there is an interesting collection of candlesticks on

COOLIE CLOTH VERY PLEASING

New ways of decorating with Japanese crash

Japanese toweling, or coolie cloth as it is called, has been exploited quite a little of late, but new ways of employing it in decoration are continually being found; in fact, there seems to be no limit to its possibilities, according to a Philadelphia Ledger writer.

It is woven on handlooms by the Japanese women and shows pretty irregularities of weave never seen in the machine-made fabrics. It is durable and will "wash and wash and wash," as Mrs. Wiggs said.

The patterns used upon it are hand-stenciled and are very "Japanese" and effective. There are rows of oriental maidens in charcoal-gray kimonos, carrying coral-colored parasols, stately storks drawn effectively in black and white, soft gray bunnies, pale pink cherry blossoms and

"Birds with sea-blue plumage gay
Through sea-blue branches go."

One color scheme shown is particularly good looking. It is a pretty, luminous yellow toned down with soft

wood browns. It would make wonderfully effective hangings for a living room where the wood-colors predominate.

The material is 12 inches wide and comes in bolts containing 10 yards, or towels, with one pattern to each yard. A whole bolt costs only a little over a dollar.

Anything prettier than portieres of this fabric can hardly be imagined. Curtains and bedspreads to match are sold in the oriental shops, but any ingenious girl can easily make these and many other pretty things for her room.

Cushions for the window seat, couch covers, dresser and table runners, laundry bags, bookshelf curtains, these are but a few of the ways in which she may employ the Japanese toweling.

One woman applied this material happily in the decorating of her nursery. She covered the walls with plain gray burlap and used a strip of the Japanese toweling in stone-blue and white as a frieze. The bluebirds proved to be veritable "bluebirds of happiness" to the little fellow who toddled about there all day. The same baby had bibs made from the "bunny" pattern, and a big bag covered with storks held his toys.

As to its use in the dining room, the Japanese toweling table sets are becoming more and more popular. The designs are fadeless, and successive launderings only serve to soften the texture. The wistaria, cherry blossom and pine-needle patterns are most effective.

The dollies come in both the six and 12-inch sizes, and cloths to match come in sizes ranging from 30 to 54 inches. Many women prefer crossed runners of the toweling to an entire cloth, and it does seem to be an arrangement somewhat more in character.

MOVABLE OVEN

When your old gas oven gives out for baking place it on top of the new one for a warming oven, says the Los Angeles Express. It works well. It also helps the lower oven to heat with less gas.

POTATOES MADE TO YIELD WELL

Methods followed by successful Maine farmer

The aim in raising potatoes should be to plant so as to get the biggest yield and at the same time with the least expense. One of the farmers in Somerset county, Maine, who has been able to do this most successfully is F. E. Davis. He has received as big a yield as 800 bushels per acre in some instances and on the whole 300 to 500 bushels per acre. He tells his story how he did it in the American Cultivator as follows:

"The soil must be in the best possible condition as regards tilth and fertility. The dirt should be made fine and mellow and the soil of good depth before planting the seed. If the piece is of clover sod, then the time for plowing does not count so much, yet in this case an application of a small coat of manure is good and enables one to reduce the expense of commercial fertilizer at least one half and to further increase the yield of from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, yet care should be taken not to put on too much manure.

"Plowing and planting are only a small part of the work of raising potatoes. They require considerable care. If it is a dry season, they should be cultivated often, the loose dirt having a tendency to moisten the plants. If you wish to raise the largest possible crop, 500 bushels or more per acre, you must get as many perfect hills to reach full maturity as possible. I advise rows two and one half feet apart and seed pieces to be dropped 12 to 15 inches apart in the

drill, using a good sized seed cut one to three eyes.

"In raising 300 bushels per acre make the rows three feet apart. Place the seed pieces 18 to 20 inches apart and don't take quite so much pains in cutting seed. One ton of the best commercial fertilizer is not usually too much per acre. I find it a good method to sow the fertilizer with the planter before dropping the seed. Then it is mixed with the soil. After the plant is up, a little fertilizer can be used on it, but it should be brushed from the plant with a broom or in some similar manner.

"I have in my own work by following the best methods here described been able to secure yields of 500 bushels and over per acre on commercial fertilizer alone, that of the best grade, about 4 per cent nitrogen and 10 per cent potash. I remember on one piece my men called attention to the fact that they were getting a bushel of potatoes to market in six paces of a single row. If my figures were correct, this would be over 800 bushels per acre in ordinary field culture, but this piece had the advantage of a coat of barn manure the fall previous to planting."

TRIED RECIPES

BACON AND CHEESE TOAST

Six slices of brown bread; three tablespoonfuls of butter; one and one half tablespoonfuls of flour; one half cupful of grated domestic cheese; three fourths cupful of milk; six slices of bacon.

Melt the butter, stir in the "ou and a seasoning of salt and pepper, then gradually pour in the milk and stir until smooth; now add the cheese and continue stirring until it melts. Put the saucepan on the back of the stove while you toast the brown bread. Roll the bacon, fasten the rolls with toothpicks and fry them in deep fat. When ready to serve, spread the cheese mixture on the toast, remove the toothpicks from the rolls and put one roll on each slice.—Modern Priscilla.

PATTY SHELLS

Pat and roll puff paste to one fourth inch in thickness and shape with a patty cutter. Remove centers from one half the rounds with a small cutter. Brush over the large pieces near the edge with cold water and fit on rings, pressing lightly. Place in towel between pans of crushed ice and cool until paste is stiff. Place on tin sheet, bake 25 minutes.

BRESLIN FILLING FOR PATTY SHELLS
Put one pint of oysters in strainer, place over bowl and pour over one half cupful of cold water. Add oysters to liquor, strained through a double cheese-cloth. Parboil oysters in the liquor until edges begin to curl, and again strain the liquor. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add 4½ tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually while stirring constantly, the oyster liquor and enough milk or cream to make 1½ cupfuls of liquid. Bring to the boiling point and season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Reheat oysters in sauce and add one half cup of celery, cut in pieces.

MARGUERITE SQUARES
Pat and roll chopped or puff paste and cut in two-inch squares. Bake on a



*A Clean, Pure
Flour*

Can be milled only from clean, pure wheat.

So we clean the wheat from which PILLSBURY'S BEST flour is ground.

Clean it by scouring, scrubbing—by every method ingenuity and experience can devise.

Clean it until every particle of impurity is removed.

You could not do it better in your own kitchen.

Flour ground from this wheat is clean.

Bread made from this flour is pure food indeed.

Ask for
**Pillsbury's Best
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Paris Style Unusual Costumes

MAKER TO WEARER DIRECT

We offer a limited number of modish Tailored Costumes at \$19.50 each, charges prepaid. Design, quality and workmanship guaranteed. Fully equal to those selling in New York's finest stores from \$25.00 to \$45.00.

Our fabrics are fur-trimmed Velvet and Corduroy, plain, also two-tones. Draped Skirt. Coat Back. Vest Effect. Also Trimmed Tail Effect. New Bell Sleeves. Mention whether Velvet or Corduroy is wanted.

Your dressmaker cannot get such fabrics, as importers and manufacturers are unable to supply the demand. We could not make better costumes if you paid us \$30 upwards. Your opportunity only because we are moving our factory.

All models are of the latest style, reflecting Parisian ideas adapted to American good taste. Each costume is made to order. 10 days needed for delivery.

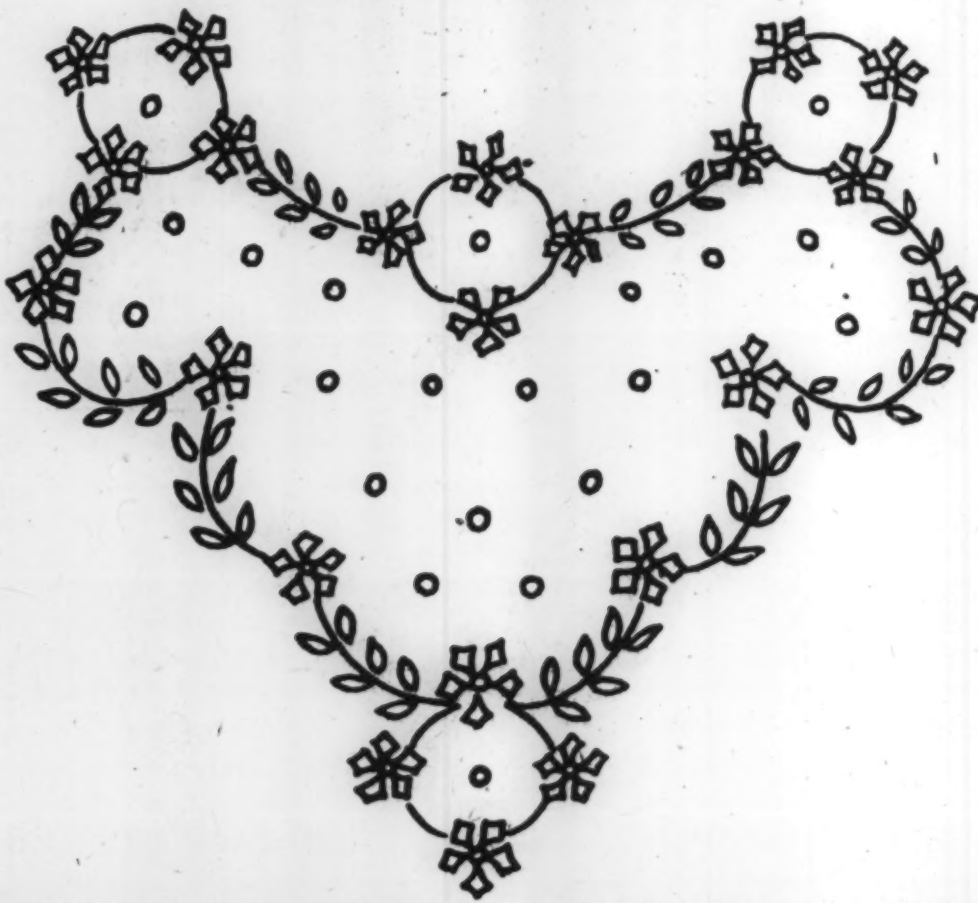
Best measure 34 to 42 ins. Misses 14 to 18. If the garment you order does not fully confirm our statements, money will promptly be refunded. Appropriate for Christmas Gifts to fastidious Women and Misses.

PARIS STYLE COSTUME CO., Rm. 1405 Cuyler Bldg., N. Y.



DESIGN TO BE EMBROIDERED ON BABY'S YOKE

Flowers and leaves worked solid with the dots as cycles



A pretty holiday gift for the young mother is a dress for the baby, daintily made and embroidered. This little yoke makes a charming finish. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the dots as cycles and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 30.

GIRDLE MAKING

That the fitted girdle may be satisfactorily made at home, excellent girdle forms of various kinds are to be had in the shops. Some of these forms are quite on the order of collar foundations, says the Newark News. There are some of sheer muslin, supported in many places by means of covered collar bone or whalebone. Others are mere frames, with the supports of the proper width, fastened to the central banding. These supports come in front, at the sides and back, and again midway between the front and sides.

To prevent made mustard from drying and caking in the mustard pot add a little salt when making.



**Baker's Cocoa
Is Good Cocoa**

Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skillfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

Choice Recipe Book sent free upon request

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

Huerta's Talk Is Repudiated

While Provisional President's Forecasts Are Without Basis, Administration Is Concerned Over Effect on Mexican People

SITUATION THE SAME

WASHINGTON — While the public statements by provisional President Huerta in Mexico City that President Wilson will recognize him in the near future are regarded here as ludicrous, these utterances give a serious aspect to the situation as viewed by the administration. While the statements in themselves are without the slightest foundation, the Mexican officials can say such things in the Mexican press without contradiction, and thereby mold public sentiment as best suits their purposes.

High government officials in Washington today do not conceal their belief that General Huerta and his followers are taking advantage of this power to gain prejudiced publicity and regard it with some seriousness.

At the Monday morning conference with newspaper correspondents today President Wilson said he thought Mr. William Bayard Hale, recently in conference with General Carranza, is returning to Washington.

Unless new developments make something additional necessary, the President's message to Congress will contain nothing about the Mexico policy beyond a brief statement of the present situation.

The message will deal with several subjects of legislation but will not touch all the important legislation contemplated on the program of the regular session. It is likely that the President will outline the work, as the message will be short, and later on make other addresses to Congress regarding specific legislation.

No official advice has come to the state department regarding the action of subjects of outside countries residing in Mexico City organizing to protect themselves. Secretary Bryan said today that the United States would give them notice of any action to be taken by this country likely to make it dangerous for them to remain there.

VILLA ATTACK ON FEDERAL TROOPS EXPECTED TODAY

Constitutionalist Leader Plans Advance on Samalayuca Where Battle Is Due to Take Place

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Francisco Villa was to leave Juarez early today on a special train to join his troops, which are below Tierra Blancas, 26 miles south of Juarez, and on his arrival to give the order for the advance against the federal force under Generals Salazar, Carrasco, Rojas and Landu, which is at Samalayuca, six miles south of the rebel positions. The constitutionalist commander said Sunday night that he expected the battle would begin soon after his arrival.

On the train there are 10 cars loaded with provisions and supplies for the rebel soldiers, as well as horses and several thousand rounds of ammunition. Part of the ammunition was captured by Juarez outposts Saturday night from federal smugglers, who were trying to run it through the rebel lines from El Paso to the federal forces at Samalayuca. The smugglers escaped.

From deserters from the federal ranks General Villa said he had learned that Gen. Pascual Orozco and General Mercado, with only 200 men, defended the city of Chihuahua, and that it was possible that his own men, under General Urbino, would move northward from Santa Rosalia to attack the city with its weakened garrison.

Villa's troops in Juarez were reinforced Sunday by 500 rebels from Ojinaga, Chihuahua. The reinforcements were commanded by Col. Carlos Carranza, a nephew of the commander-in-chief of the constitutionalists' forces in Mexico. The Ojinaga rebels will be sent south to assist in the impending battle with the Chihuahua federals.

MEXICO CONGRESS TO MEET AGAIN

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican Congress is scheduled to meet again late today, and it is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will take up the election of last month. It can either declare the election void because a constitutional majority of votes was not cast, in which event General Huerta would hold on as an interim President, or it can declare the election binding, in which case it would declare General Huerta and General Blanquet elected.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TALK AT LINCOLN

Mrs. A. J. George, field organizer, and Mrs. Henry Preston White, chairman of the publicity committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, speak later today on anti-suffrage before the Lincoln branch of the association in the town hall of Lincoln.

CITY COMMITTEE MOVE DEFENDED BY MR. HORMEL

(Continued from page one)

taken the only stand that is in accord with the meaning of the charter by refusing to enter the contest in any way.

Walter V. Fletcher, secretary of the Republican city committee, agreed with Mr. Hormel and added in defense of the proposed action of the committee that in his opinion less than 30 per cent of the voters, when they cast their ballot pro or con on an amendment or public measure had any clear or definite idea of what they were voting for or against. This he says should be changed before any more jokes were added to the city charter like the election laws.

Courtenay Guild, another member of the Republican city executive committee, said the charter, inasmuch as it was supposed to eliminate party lines in the city, has failed, and there was no reason why the Republicans should disband and other parties continue.

Miss H. L. Raasch, secretary of the Socialist city committee, says the passage of the new city charter meant the disfranchisement of every Socialist in Boston and of every adherent to other small parties. She does not believe that it has failed in its mission.

Mayor Calls It Farce

Mayor Fitzgerald characterized the situation brought about by the election laws of the new charter as a farce and said that the very men who fought for their passage were the first to make them a toy. He believes that radical changes are necessary and that it is up to the Legislature to provide a more sensible method for municipal election. While he believes that the action of the Republican city committee, or any city committee is a violation of the intent of the charter, he says they are justified by the action of the Citizens Municipal League.

In defense of the course pursued by the Citizens Municipal League, Charles A. Digney, executive secretary, claims that they have in no way violated the letter or intent of the charter; that it was the expectation of the charter makers that new but strictly local parties would spring up and that the old national party strength would be broken in the city. He points to the last election and asks if the strength of the Democratic party was not divided and the Republican strength broken.

He denied the charges that the league catered to special interests and that it was the invisible government. Every dollar spent and received is a matter of public record. He said that it required no great depth nor insight to find faults in the present systems, but what he and the league and every one was looking for was a man who could improve them. He says that many have come to his office to criticize, but when asked for their remedy was told that that was his business to find it. He says the league has helped good men to election in the city council who would never have had a chance before because they were not men who would sacrifice their personal honor and integrity to get the endorsement of the old party.

SALEM FORESTRY BRANCH ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—The following officers have been elected in the Salem branch of the Massachusetts State Forestry Association: President, William H. Gove; vice-president, William R. Colby; secretary and treasurer, Warren F. Hale; executive committee, Christian Lantz, Miss Elizabeth Silsbee and Robert M. Gibbs. The association will, the coming year, petition the city council to increase the appropriation for shade trees and to make an appropriation for the extension of the municipal nursery.

LEAGUE MAY INCLUDE SWIMMING

Plans for including swimming in the league sports of the suburban high school athletic league will be discussed at the next meeting of the officials. The league includes Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Somerville. Everett, Malden and Melrose already are forming swimming teams.

LINER CANOPIC HERE AFTER SMOOTH TRIP FROM NAPLES

Brings 1418 Passengers, Among Whom Are Joseph P. Carter, Curio Collector and Artist of Florence, and Louis Garnier of Paris—Few Bostonians Aboard

Unusually good conditions at sea were encountered on the passage of the White Star Liner Canopic, Capt. G. R. Metcalfe, from Naples to this port. The steamer arrived today at Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, with 30 saloon, 282 second cabin and 1100 stateroom passengers. Eleven days, 18 hours and 30 minutes were occupied in steaming the 4020 miles from the Italian port to Boston, including the five-hour stop at Ponta Delgada.

Louis Garnier of Paris, with his wife and family, came to the United States to make an extended pleasure tour through the West. They will visit St. Louis, Chicago and other commercial centers before returning to their home.

Joseph P. Carter, curio collector and artist of Florence, Italy, known in Boston and New York for his research work for museums and art collectors, was another saloon passenger. He will go to New York.

ART SCHOOL PUTS STUDIOS UNDER A FOREMAN SYSTEM

Studio work at the Massachusetts Normal art school is being managed through the foreman system, which has been tried with such good results in the classes of manual training at the school this year. The class in costume design and illustration, which comprises 110 freshmen, has been divided into groups with a sophomore placed over each group. In all there are about 25 groups with five or six freshmen in each one.

Richard Andrew, instructor proper of the class, is instructor-in-chief of the group foremen. Not only do the individuals receive more concentrated attention under this method but the group foremen are afforded an opportunity to put into practical application their own knowledge of technique and increase their power in the presentation of information which will be of invaluable assistance to those planning to teach after graduation.

NEW RAILWAY IS REGINA PROJECT

REGINA, Sask.—Application has been made to the provincial Legislature for the incorporation of a new railway company in the province, to be known as the Central Saskatchewan Railway Company, with headquarters in Regina, and branches to Saskatoon, Prince Albert and the Manitoba boundary, says the Leader.

The new railway will start with about 700 miles of road, divided among four branches, three of which will radiate from Regina. P. M. Anderson, solicitor for the company, said that as soon as the incorporation had been completed a start on construction would in all probability be made.

REED COLLEGE GYMNASIUM OPEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—The formal opening of the new gymnasium at Reed College took place recently, says the Oregonian. The gymnasium was built at a cost of \$10,000. The main floor is 50x100 feet, and has a gallery that will seat 250 persons. This gallery also overlooks the handball and squash courts on either side of the main floor. Besides these there are special exercise rooms, shower and locker rooms for both men and women, drying rooms and the office for the physical director.

RADCLIFFE TO PLAN CONVENTION

Preliminary plans for the annual conference next year at Radcliffe of the Women's Intercollegiate Student Government Association, representing 26 colleges, will be discussed tomorrow at Cambridge. It is the aim to have two delegates from each college at the conference next year.

A project is on foot to establish a fortnightly newspaper at Radcliffe. At present there is a quarterly only.

CINCINNATI MAYOR TO CLOSE SALOONS

CINCINNATI—Henry T. Hunt, mayor of Cincinnati, who said he would support the ousted saloonkeepers in their attack on the new state law which may close nearly 3000 saloons, announced that he would use the entire police force if necessary to close unlicensed places today, when the law becomes effective. The mayor promises protection to 57 saloonkeepers until a case now in court is decided.

MR. CURLEY ANSWERS MAYOR

Congressman James M. Curley issued a statement last night reaffirming that the mayor had asked for 24 to 48 hours to consider about being a candidate again. Mr. Curley quoted from "As You Like It" in regard to friendship to show his feelings.

G. L. CADY TO LECTURE

George Luther Cady will give an illustrated lecture entitled "The Stranger Within Our Gates," at Bates hall, Y. M. C. A. building, Tuesday night, Nov. 25.

LAWRENCE MILL MEN OFFER TO SETTLE STRIKE

Representative Announces to State Board Willingness of Employers to Confer With Workers and Adjust Differences

ARRANGE CONFERENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—For the first time since the strike of more than 300 stationary firemen started in the large mills about a week ago the manufacturers today showed a disposition to settle the controversy directly with the men. Through their spokesman, Walter E. Parker, agent of the Pacific mill, they told the state board of conciliation and arbitration at its hearing in the city hall that they would try to adjust the difference without its aid.

Mr. Parker said the mill men had noted with satisfaction that the strikers were willing to relax on their demand for an eight-hour day, with no loss in wages. In view of this disposition he said the employers were quite willing to confer with them and come to some understanding.

Before the session was over it was announced that a conference would be held between the employers and their striking employees tomorrow.

Willard Howland, chairman of the arbitration board, said he considered the proposition of the mill men one that would meet with approval on all hands and said if they failed to agree directly that they should place the question before some local organization such as the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce and have it brought to an amicable conclusion.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, who was subpoenaed to appear before the state board this afternoon, was not present.

Thirty-five non-union firemen have just returned from Lowell after sitting for the firemen's examination there. These men come from New York and Philadelphia, and in view of the pending settlement, it is said the employers are at a loss how to utilize their services.

Since they came here the non-union men have been staying principally on Acton street. Complaints made against the conditions of the tenements in which the non-union firemen were living were investigated by Alderman John E. Todd, who reported that although not so good as might be expected, the accommodations and food were entirely within the provision of the law.

COAL DRIVERS VOTE TO STRIKE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Asking \$1 a week advance in wages, the 100 teamsters, helpers and barn men employed by the retail coal dealers and who are affiliated with the teamsters' union voted to go out on strike today.

FALL RIVER CRISIS PASSED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A strike of the I. W. W. workers in Fall River mills did not take place this morning, as proposed, unless the employees were granted a 20 per cent increase.

LONGSHOREMEN ACCEPT SCALE

PORTLAND, Me.—In conference with a board of conciliation representatives of the Portland Longshoremen's Benevolent Society practically agreed to accept 33 cents per hour for handling general cargo and 35 cents per hour for handling coal.

BRAINTREE OPERATIVES TO WORK

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Following a meeting in Pearl theater the Goodyear strikers of the Rice & Hutchins shoe factories decided to go back to work today and have a committee confer with Superintendent Connell to secure their demands for a shorter day.

FLAGMEN ON TURNPIKE ASKED

Asking that flagmen be stationed at two points on the Newburyport turnpike in West Peabody, where the Boston & Maine railroad crosses the highway, the town of Peabody, through its counsel, James J. Sheehan, filed a petition with the public service commission today.

MORE WATERING STATIONS OPEN

Three new watering stations for horses have been established in Boston by the Boston Workhorse Relief Association, at Tremont street near Scollay square, at Andrew square and on Northampton street near Harrison avenue.

JEWS RAISE \$350

About \$350 was raised for the Jewish Orphans' Home of Boston by the Chelsea branch of the Federated Jewish Societies in the Agudas Shalom synagogue in Chelsea Sunday afternoon. David I. Lourie of Chelsea presided.

MR. CHIPMAN TALKS EFFICIENCY

In discussing "Efficiency," Miner Chipman to the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association Sunday afternoon, said efficiency is divisible into three parts, fitness of the task, fitness of the environment and fitness of the individual.

LIGHTING MACHINERY INSTALLED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—New machinery is being installed at the stove foundry of the Smith & Anthony Company to furnish current to electrically light the plant and power for motors to operate blowing machines.

The Fitting Value of Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Is Not Exceeded, and They Are Priced Moderately



Corset Section Main Store Fourth Floor

There is a charm in simplicity that is to every woman appealing, whatever her age.

The Gowns this Autumn really owe their full expression of beauty—and they are beautiful, regardless of a few eccentricities—to the perfect contour of the corset.

The corset of today is a plastic garment as pliable to the figure as a glove to the hand.

Of course there is a difference, since the corset, through its boning, does not lose its shape, the figure always "taking on" the corset shape, whereas the glove stretches to the shape of the hand.

WARNER'S CORSETS have demonstrated their goodness season after season and are particularly in demand at the present time.

A WARNER CORSET gives more than a fashionable figure, it is so made that it supports even when most lightly boned and when it is shaping the most extreme figure.

We can recommend WARNER'S CORSETS, as each model is found to fit every woman, young or matronly, giving an easy naturalness to the figure.

Even the strongest corset—the most heavily boned—is only felt for its perfect support. Moreover, a Warner truly will wear as long as you want it to, and that is saying much.

If you like you can have a

Warner's Rust-Proof Corset

Lightly boned—practically boneless models—or a more firmly boned model; all as low in the bust and as long in the skirt as your fancy dictates or your figure permits.

EVERY WARNER, regardless of the price you pay, shapes fashionably and comfortably—a Warner cannot rust, break or tear. 1.00 to 3.00.

OUR CORSET GUARANTEE—We Guarantee Without Any Restrictions the Satisfactory Service of Every Corset We Sell—The Length of Time That a Corset Should Wear Being Left Entirely to the Wearer's Judgment.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

EARLY MAILING OF HOLIDAY GIFTS TO EUROPE IS URGED

To facilitate the delivery of holiday

parcel post mail for European countries, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield urges patrons of the Boston postal district to do their mailing now. To assist those who contemplate mailing parcels to relatives or friends in the old country the postmaster today issued a statement giving the latest dates on which parcel post packages for European countries may be mailed in Boston and delivered to addresses before Dec. 25.

This list follows:
Netherlands, Dec. 6, 5 p. m.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Dec. 8, 5 p. m.
Belgium, Dec. 8, 5 p. m.
Austria and Hungary, Dec. 8, 3 p. m.
France, Dec. 10, 5 p. m.
Italy, Dec. 11, 5:30 a. m.
Newfoundland, Dec. 12, 5 p. m.
Germany, Dec. 13, 5 p. m.
Great Britain and Ireland, Dec. 15, 5 p. m.

Filem's

Toy Shop Is Ready—Third Floor

The Baby Shops Have a Sale of Every-Day Dresses and Rompers

So that every baby may be spick-and-span and happy at Thanksgiving time.

39c for 50c gingham-check Dutch rompers, pink or blue, with pocket and turnover collar. 1 to 5 yrs.

69c for \$1 Rompers of strong fine galatea, pink, blue or brown striped, edged with plain scallop that will stand hard wear. 1 to 5 yrs.

\$1 waist dresses of lawn, lace or embroidery trimmed, for 69c. 2 to 5 yrs.

\$1.50 nainsook Hubbard baby dresses, made on imported hand embroidered yokes, and ruffled, tucked and featherstitched in good baby fashion. 95c. 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

THIRD FLOOR

Old Journal Tells Labadists' Story

Lovers of the somewhat out of the way in American history are welcoming the latest reprint in Dr. Jameson's series, "Original Narratives of Early American History." This is the journal of Jasper Danckaerts, who, with Peter Sluyter, made a journey in 1679, extending from New York to Maryland in search of a site for a colony. They were members of a sect called Labadists that originated in Zeeland. Its leader was Jean de Labadie, a French divine, who in the middle of his career as a theologian had entered the Reformed church of the Netherlands.

His ascetic and extreme views led him into controversies and finally to break away from the church and form a sect of his own. Broadly speaking, the doctrines of the sect were like those of the Dutch Reformed church, but to these were added communal beliefs and corresponding practices, carried so far that the separation between it and other Protestant bodies became final. The Labadists were established in Friesland, the only place where they ever attained to any considerable numbers.

But even in tolerant Holland they came under the notice of the law and began to look toward the new world for greater freedom. A colony was planted in Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and was reinforced by a second company under the leadership of Jasper Danckaerts. This proving unsuccessful, their eyes were turned upon the provinces lying along the Atlantic coast, and these two men, Danckaerts and Sluyter, came out as prospectors.

Probably they knew enough not to knock at New England's door, and also that in Virginia dissenters were not desired. In New Netherlands they might have expected, being moral people and of the same nationality with its inhabitants, to find a refuge. But New Netherlands had given place to New York, and Sir Edmund Andros, its Governor, was hard upon strange sects.

It was at New York, however, that they landed from one of the merchant vessels owned by Margaret Phillips. She was the Margaret Hardenbroek of New Netherlands who had married David Pietersen de Vries, navigator, patroon and author of "Korte Historie," who holds an excellent rank among early American writers. His widow sold the patroon lands on the South river and bought two vessels with which she carried on a profitable trade between the Netherlands and New Netherlands, after the manner that long obtained among Dutch women, who at this period were better educated and enjoyed more freedom of occupation than the women in any other country. On one of her trips she carried Frederic Phillips as a passenger. The acquaintance led to marriage, and their home on the Hudson was the Phillips' manor of history, from which a most respectable American family dates its rise.

Appearance in America

In New York the travelers were lodged in the house of Jacob Heilekers, standing on the present site of 255 Pearl street.

This part of the narrative is redolent of peaches. They never had seen such an abundance of fruit, and experienced a sense of extravagant luxury in making whole meals of peaches and apples. The spiritual productions of the province pleased them less well. They went to church twice on the first Sunday. The Rev. Gideon Schaats, many years minister at Albany, was one preacher, the Rev. Wilhelmus Van Nieuwenhysen the other.

History reports favorably regarding both of these ministers, but neither commended himself to our chronicler, whose censorious tendency in religious matters is only equalled by the amusing avidity with which he assorts and dissects the doctrinal beliefs of every man he meets, tickling each off to his group with approval or condemnation. One is cannily detected as a Mennonite, another is clearly discovered to be of the "feelings of Boheim" (Boehme). One minister preaches according to the doctrines of Voetius, another is seen to be a Coccinean. Of Jacques Cortelyou, founder of New Utrecht and of the Cortelyou name in America, he writes approvingly at many points, but adds: "But the worst of it was he was a good Cartesian and not a good Christian, regulating himself by reason and justice only."

Altogether, the good Danckaerts' sense of the religious soundness of his fellow-men is affluence. Also it looks as if the worthy people among whom they moved must have had some trials with these zealous brethren who preached everywhere but in the pulpit. Time and again Danckaerts relates how he labored with this one and that about his errors of doctrine, and quite often ingeniously lets the reader see that the victim felt his efforts to be meddlesome. The English service he attended, then as for many years, held in the Dutch church after the Dutch service was concluded, suited him no better than that more familiar. He writes with mingled wonder and distaste that after the usual prayers and readings for the day, and a sermon of less than half an hour, the service was concluded; "at which we could not be sufficiently astonished." No doctrinal argument or disputation! Barren indeed was the hour to such a one as Jasper Danckaerts.

One great charm of this journal is that the reader constantly touches in the incidents recorded, what relates itself to other interesting scenes and people. So here, the young man whom Danckaerts mentions slightly was the Rev. Charles Wolley, the first Church of England clergyman in New York, who came with Governor Andros as chaplain and wrote a little book about his sojourn in America.

Outside of religious matters Danckaerts' views are generally well balanced, and his habit of minute detail, though it tends to prolixity, has been the means of preserving much of value. His description of New York bay has the clearness and accuracy of a topographer's observation, and it is noticeable that most of the names he mentions are the same as are in use today—Long Island, Neversink, Staten Island, Coney Island, Kill von Kull, Sandy Hook, and so on. Others vary slightly in spelling, such as Bear's Island, as he used Beeren Eylandt (Barren Island) and Gouanes (Gowanus). At the latter place they were entertained by Simon Aertsen de Hart, who settled there in the later days of New Netherlands. The house was standing within very recent years, its site now being covered by buildings of the Thirtieth street ferry.

The point at which the attention of the envoys was turned southward seems to be indicated in the following entry: "From this time until the 22d of October nothing special took place, except that we spoke to one Ephraim, a young trader, who was just married here, and who intended to go with his wife to the South River, where he usually dwelt. . . . He tendered us his services and his horses, if we would accompany him; and offered to carry us in his own boat anywhere on that river . . . since he himself would have to touch at many places on the river, in going down. . . . We accepted the offer with thankfulness."

This Ephraim (Danckaerts did not use title) was the son of Augustin Herrman, a New Netherlands merchant, surveyor, writer and diplomat, whose manor in Maryland was erected on lands given him by Governor Fendall for surveying and making a map of the province.

Events of Southern Trip

Danckaerts relates the events and sights of the journey southward in detail, and much valuable light is thrown upon the social and economic beginnings of the settlements visited and of the province of Maryland. On the way the party came to a place where the ends of two creeks, running in opposite directions, passed one another a few miles apart. These were the creeks now named in the map Great Bohemia and Appoquinimink. He writes:

"When the Dutch governed the country . . . the digging of a canal through was talked of the land being so low, which would have afforded great convenience for trade on the South river. . . . What is now done by land in carts might then be done by water, for a distance of more than 600 miles."

The wisdom of the Dutch view was vindicated in 1820 when the Chesapeake and Delaware canal was cut at practically the same spot. Ephraim Herrman and his wife became converts to the Labadist belief and it was through the instrumentality of his son that Augustin Herrman sold a tract of about 4000 acres for the settlement of a colony. Five years later the first colonists arrived. When they claimed the land that had been promised them the elder Herrman had so far changed his opinion of their desirability as neighbors that he attempted to retreat. He was obliged by law, however, to complete the conveyance.

The colony never numbered more than 100 people and lasted less than 50 years, passing out of existence as a body about the time that the mother community in Friesland disappeared. The return journey to New York was finished in January, 1680. There the envoys remained six months, a part of that time being spent in a trip up the Hudson and out to Schenectady. This part of the journal is more lucid and vigorous in style, and shows remarkable powers of observation. In June they started for Boston, being six days on the water from New York. They arrived on Sunday, which Danckaerts innocently remarks, "it seems to be somewhat strictly observed by these people." They lodged with Willem Ros, a Dutchman with whom they were comfortable, "for although his wife was an Englishwoman she was a very good housekeeper." Many of the comments of this educated Frenchman upon the customs and people of New England are extremely diverting if one can forgive their audacity.

A notable exception to his general satisfaction is his visit to the Rev. John Eliot at Roxbury: "We found it justly called Roxbury for it was very rocky and had hills entirely of rocks. . . . He received us politely. As he could speak neither Dutch nor French, and we spoke but little English we were unable to converse very well; however, partly in Latin and partly in English we managed to understand each other." Eliot gave Danckaerts an Indian Old Testament, and some parts of the New Testament. This Old Testament is now in the library of the Zeeland Academy at Middelburg. It has been elegantly bound in red morocco with tooled edges. Instead of the title page it has a manuscript note, reading in part:

"At Roccaerri dwelt Mr. Hailot, a very goodly preacher there. . . . He was the principal translator and director of the printing of both the first and second editions of this Indian Bible. Out of special love and zeal he gave me this copy of the first edition, for which I was, and shall continue, grateful to him. This was in June, 1680."

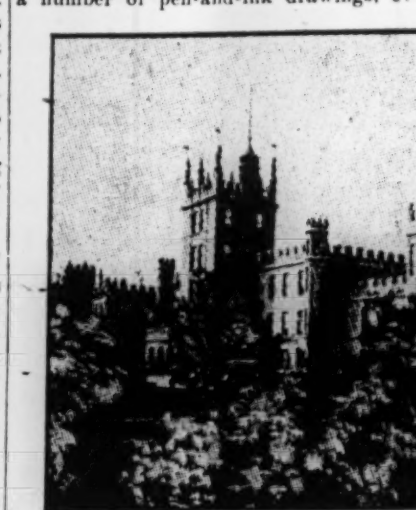
"JASPER DANCKAERTS."

Visit to Harvard

The envoys also visited Harvard, and again refused to be impressed, comparing it no doubt with the universities of Holland, which had been for years the finest in the world, and not grasping its promise. Danckaerts and Sluyter traveled under assumed names, the former using his mother's maiden name, Schilders, the latter that of Vorman, and these names are used in the journal.

Both were men of education, and both concluded honorable careers in their native land.

The manuscript of this valuable journal was discovered in 1864 by Henry C. Murphy, among the rubbish of an old bookstore. It was soon after published in the memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, which body now owns the manuscript. It was accompanied by a number of pen-and-ink drawings, evidently made on the spot. One, a panoramic view of New York from Brooklyn Heights, is reproduced in the present volume, as a frontispiece.



State normal school, De Kalb, has a ninety-acre campus

DE KALB HIGHLY FAVORED AS TO RAIL FACILITIES

Fifty-Seven Miles From Chicago, Manufacturing City of Illinois Has the Advantage of Its Low Rates in All Directions

ON THREE GOOD ROADS

DE KALB, Ill.—With its 30 manufacturing industries and approximately 12,000 population, this place, because of its extensive product of wire goods, has become known as the barb city.

This fact is attributed to the association of De Kalb with barbed wire, the first patents for which were taken out in 1874 by J. F. Glidden and Jacob Haish, but in recent years the city has grown industrially in various other directions. The American Steel and Wire Company, however, has four plants here, and the Haish factories produce wire products of all sorts.

With its excellent railroad accommodations De Kalb is only 57 miles from Chicago. It has two great trunk lines, the Chicago & North-western and the Chicago-Great Western, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary railroad, the last-named a belt line connecting with all the railroads leaving Chicago. These lines with their branches furnish De Kalb excellent transportation facilities to all parts of the country with Chicago freight rates, also direct means of obtaining coal from most of the Illinois mines. There are more than 40 passenger trains daily. The city also has two electric railroads.

De Kalb has four banks with resources amounting to \$2,000,000, 14 churches, city water works, a public library of 7500 volumes, and is regarded as an especially attractive place of residence. It has many large and handsome houses, the streets are straight, wide and well paved and are lined on either side by large shade trees. Most of the citizens own their homes.

The postoffice is housed in an attractive, substantial and commodious new building situated in the heart of the city. The cost of this structure was \$100,000. The building is equipped with every modern improvement and appliance for good service. The postoffice business for the year ending June 30, 1913, was \$225,000, while the money order business totaled \$200,000. Eighteen persons are employed in the office.

School facilities include access to the Northern Illinois state normal school which, with its large modern buildings equipped in the best manner and its campus of nearly 90 acres, situated here, is considered one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States. The public schools of the city are regarded as of a high order and the grade and high school buildings are of excellent character.

What is said to be the largest and most valuable collection of its kind in the world is that made by H. W. Fay of De Kalb, comprising more than 100,000 pictures of famous men and women. Mr. Fay is an authority on pictures of Abraham Lincoln and is said to have more photographs of that President than are contained in any other collection.

Among the industries of the city are the Melville Clark Piano Company, the De Kalb Wagon Company, the Standard Foundry Company, the De Kalb Cereal Company, the De Kalb & Sycamore Electric Company, the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, the Bradt & Shipman glove and mitten factory, the De Kalb Dairy Company, the Mosher & Embree Lumber Company, the Barb City Confectionery Company, the De Kalb Manufacturing Company, the Pool Wagon Works and the De Kalb Furniture Works.

IMMIGRANT AID QUARTERED

SAN FRANCISCO—The harbor board is to lease space in the Ferry building to the state immigration board which was appointed by Governor Johnson to handle immigrants expected here after the Panama canal is completed, says the Examiner.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Maj. J. H. McRae, fifth infantry, detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in adjutant general's department.

Orders of Oct. 30, as relates to Capt. A. H. Bryant, coast artillery corps; so much of same orders as relates to Capt. W. P. Platt and First Lieut. R. D. Bates, coast artillery corps, and so much of orders Oct. 11 as relates to First Lieut. H. F. Baldwin, coast artillery corps, revoked.

So much of orders Oct. 30 as relates to Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, coast artillery corps, amended to assign that officer to ninetieth company.

First Lieut. A. B. Dockery, cavalry, to following places in California to make special inspections of certain organizations of militia of California, and return to his station: Bakersfield, troop A, cavalry, Dec. 2; Sacramento, troop B, cavalry, Dec. 5; Bakersfield, company L, second infantry, Dec. 15.

Lieut. Col. J. B. McDonald, fourth cavalry, detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in inspector general's department, to take effect Jan. 4, vice Lieut. Col. J. B. Erwin, inspector general, relieved, to take effect Jan. 3. Lieutenant Colonel McDonald proceed to Honolulu for duty as inspector of that department.

Leaves—Capt. W. R. Doores, coast artillery corps, one month.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) R. C. Needham, to navy yard, New York, N. Y., connection the G-2 and to command when commissioned.

Movements of Vessels

The Tecumseh is at Washington. The Arethusa is at Guantanamo. The Solace has left Marseilles for Villefranche.

The South Dakota has left San Diego for San Francisco.

The Chester has left Veracruz for Havana.

The New Hampshire has left Tuxpam for Veracruz.

The Preston, Thornton and Tingey have left Jacksonville for Savannah.

The Nereus will leave Hampton Roads for Veracruz about Dec. 18.

Note

Secretary Daniels has decided to increase the term of training of enlisted men from three to six months as soon as the increase in enlistments warrants. An increase to four months is to be made immediately.

CLINTON ADVISED TO INSTALL TOWN HEATING PLANT

CLINTON, Mass.—J. H. Buxford, one of the engineers at South Lancaster Academy, is of the opinion that the town of Clinton can save thousands of dollars by putting in a central heating and lighting plant for the town hall, the library, Walnut street grammar school, a smaller school situated near there, the big high school building and the Chestnut street grammar school, which is connected with the high school.

These buildings are all situated around Central park. Mr. Buxford says that there should be a big electric generator and electricity be made by steam. The only cost will be for the piping and wiring. He estimates that the system will pay for itself in about five years.

POLICE DETAILED FOR OPERA NIGHT

Sergeant Kneeland and a detail of 20 men will be on duty at the Boston opera house to superintend the traffic at the opening performance of the season.

As in former years, private carriages and automobiles will approach via St. Stephen street and Opera place, and stop at the Opera place entrance, and public conveyances and taxicabs will approach the Huntington avenue entrance from Bryant street. The line after the performance will be as formerly.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WINNERS
There have ever been splendid rewards at the top. But the ones who 'most always have got 'em Have been diligent workers who never would stop Till they worked their way up from the bottom.

MORNING MUSIC
When the cook is hammering the steak, One likes to hear the sound of it, For it's sure to make him quite awake To the fact that there's a "pound" of it.

As a matter of course, when a railroad really becomes an "elephant" on its stockholders' hands they have a right to call it a "trunk" line.

WITH TRIMMINGS
"Rather a plain bill of fare, don't you think?"
"It might be more so. I see that it includes scallops."

No one objects to the automobilists having the right of the road if pedestrians can be guaranteed some degree of safety in using what is left.

WE AND THE WORLD
As we fare upon our way, Let us ask ourselves each day: "Would the world hold more of grace Did it copy my own face?"

EDITORIAL COMMENT

COUNCIL BLUFFS NONPAREIL—Amazing reports are coming concerning the yields of corn in this section of Iowa.

Following the harvest of small grain, which is a very gratifying

there was general conclusion that there would be little corn. As the dry weather continued, drought stories filled the columns of newspapers. Old settlers came into prominence by declaring that nothing like it had been seen since the fifties, sixties and seventies. But, Iowa-like, the fulfillment is better than the promise. Stories are now coming of yields that range from 40 to 80 bushels of corn per acre. These are not fictions. The corn weighs out more than it measures. It is of an excellent quality. These facts emphasize some pertinent truths concerning Iowa. We who have lived in the state all our lives do not appreciate her great resources and her ability to withstand droughts, floods and frosts. We are too prone to pessimism. In our desire not to be untruthful or boastful we lean backward. We are too ready to admit that other places in the country may excel us. Men from other states raise funds with which to send agents to Iowa to solicit emigration. They come and they get our young men. Most of those who leave the state would be more successful if they remained. A very likely story is told of one Iowa farmer who concluded that he would sell the old place and seek a home elsewhere. He called in a real estate agent to write up an advertisement descriptive of the farm he proposed to offer. The agent looked over the place and then wrote up a list of its advantages. When he had finished he read the statement to the farmer. And the farmer and his wife agreed that the agent had described just the kind of a place they were looking for. They didn't sell. The reason so many people leave Iowa is because they make no inventory of their assets before they go. When they are gone it is usually too late. Pride and the lack of means prevent a return in many cases.

TACOMA TRIBUNE—College songs that are not wholly meaningless are usually devoted more to athletics than to learning, celebrating the punt, the three-bagger and the feathered stroke rather than any of the achievements of the class room. The Michigan Agricultural College has departed from the traditions in this respect. In the M. A. C. college song, which was sung with great effect at a recent game in which the M. A. C. eleven defeated the University of Michigan, all but two lines concern the curriculum of this useful institution of learning.

Hurrah for the harrow,
Hurrah for the plow,
Hurrah for the cabbage,
Hurrah for the cow,
Hurrah for the turnip,
Hurrah for the pea,
Hurrah for the roller
From M. A. C.

A veritable "Marseilles" in which the man with the hoe celebrates his football supremacy over the academic sons of Ann Arbor. With such inspiring lines it is no wonder that the progeny of the soil plowed through "Hurry-Up" Yost's harrowed line and raised a large crop.

College Songs of the Farmers

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The Key to Europe

of victory's garlands upon the gridiron. This lyric of the Michigan Agricultural College is unique in the anthology of college songs. It shows that the students of applied bucolics love their lessons as well as physical prowess.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Several playwrights of national reputation were in town last week and were moved to expressions of opinion as to the future of their art. One of them stated his belief that the most promising field for the dramatist of today was the new one provided by the motion pictures. The film photographer will teach the stage manager lighting. The film stage manager will teach the actor gestures. The film actor will beckon still more people from the galleries and balconies of the regular theater. And the film magnates will become still more rich and powerful. Then they will engage real dramatists of rank and standing to devise their scenarios. Novelists who can produce books of lively action will participate in the same benefits. The scenario, like the ordinary play or novel, needs only to be paid for on a royalty basis. Such arrangements are already in the making, and will soon be a regular and recognized feature in theatrical and literary life. The gains to playwright, novelist, manager and public ought to be considerable.

STORE NEWS
Miss Celia Dreier, formerly assistant in the infants' department of the Houghton & Dutton Company, has resigned, to become assistant to Miss B. B. Jacobs, buyer of infants' wear for the Henry Siegel Company.

William Davis, who has been connected with the men's furnishing department of the William Filene's Sons Company, has accepted a position with the Henry Myers chain of stores. He was an active member of the Men's and the Choral clubs.

Miss Mary Keating of the leather goods section of the Jordan Marsh Company has resigned to take up another line of work.

Mrs. Mary Wade has joined the selling force of the ribbon department of C. F. Hovey & Co., and Herbert Howe has entered the upholstery section.

The Magrane Houston Company has opened classes in salesmanship, which are conducted every morning under the direction of Miss E. L. Hahn.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Retail merchants of this state are said to be in favor of the rulings and work of the industrial welfare commission. The minimum wage, the eight-hour provision and Saturday night closing are advantageous to both the employer and the employee, they claim. An officer of the Oregon Retail Merchants Association is quoted as saying that the association represents 2500 of the merchants of the state and they feel that the ruling will be beneficial for the merchant as well as the employee through the state. The general opinion is that the commission has endeavored to protect the efficient workers and eliminate those who will never become efficient.

BUREAU TO BOOM HAWAII OPENS
SAN FRANCISCO—The Hawaii promotion committee has opened offices here. The rooms are decorated with Hawaiian products and are established solely to boom that territory, says the Examiner.

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S.S. Kaiser . . . Dec. 11, 9 A.M.
S.S. Austria . . . Dec. 15, 12 noon
S.S. Prussia . . . Dec. 23, 3 P.M.
S.S. Cuba . . . Hamburg direct.
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MONITOR READERS TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Railroad Heads Ask for Higher Rates

Presidents Willard and Delano Tell Interstate Commerce Board Increased Expenses Make for Advanced Tariffs

OTHER OFFICERS TALK

WASHINGTON—Whether the 40 railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers shall be allowed to advance their rates on an average of 5 per cent will be determined by the interstate commerce commission, which began hearings today. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston acts as the commission's attorney.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio system represented the eastern roads today. His testimony, not qualified, declared that the advances were essential to a reasonable profitable conduct of the lines.

President Willard declared that while arbitration and mediation had raised employees' salaries, and new safety laws had increased expenses enormously in recent years, the railroads had not been permitted to raise their rates to meet these high demands. Other nations had permitted it, he said. The increases, he argued, are needed to furnish the public with the high-grade service it demands.

Property investment on the affected lines was \$600,000,000 in the last three years, Mr. Willard declared, but the roads earned \$16,311,321 less in the year ending June 30, 1913, than in the year ending June 30, 1910.

The railroad president declared that the result of diminishing returns had been to check, if not altogether to stop the normal development of railroad facilities.

He declared that freight rates in effect in 1910 have not been maintained and present tariffs are as a rule lower than they were then.

Frederick A. Delano, president and receiver of the Wabash, speaking for the lines west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo and east of the Mississippi, declared the "Commerce, prosperity and development of the whole territory would be in jeopardy if the commission failed to grant the increases. Like Mr. Willard he pictured a serious decrease in revenues, and declared the middle western problem is different from the New England and New York situation by reason of less dense population, different commercial development and the presence of low rates to meet water competition in rivers and lakes.

Gross earnings from 1910 to 1913 on the 49 lines increased \$180,000,000, while taxes and operating expenses increased \$201,000,000.

Speakers before the commission today beside Messrs. Willard and Delano were George M. Shriver, second vice-president of the B. & O.; W. C. Wishart, assistant to the New York Central vice-president; and C. M. Bunting, comptroller of the Pennsylvania system.

The hearing will adjourn tomorrow night until the first of the year when the interstate commerce commission will again have a full board.

CARMEN TO TALK OF LEGISLATION

To consider legislation to be asked for this year in behalf of the street carmen's unions the executive board of the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L. and representatives from every street carmen's union in the commonwealth meet today in Wells Memorial building.

From the recommendations and proposed measures submitted to the recent convention of the state branch at Fall River were referred to the executive board to decide upon bills suitable. In order that all may be satisfied and that the bills to be presented will be those desired and have the complete support of the carmen today's meeting was arranged.

CHURCH STONE LAID BY MASONS

Laying of the corner-stone of St. Andrews mission and parish house at the corner of Collins and Baywater streets, East Boston, Sunday afternoon was performed by Everett C. Benton, grand master of the grand Masonic lodge of Massachusetts assisted by members of the grand lodge and of Hammett lodge of East Boston.

The Rev. George S. Fiske, in charge of the mission and who dug the first shovelful of dirt for the basement a year ago, was present with a boy choir. The building is to be of brick and stucco, a story and a half high, and is expected to be ready for use next March.

CONTRACT FOR NEW CLUB BUILDING LET

MINNEAPOLIS—A contract for the 14-story superstructure of the Minneapolis Athletic Club buildings, 615-21 Second avenue south, has been let for the total sum of \$327,000, says the Journal.

Contracts for plumbing, heating and mechanical equipment will be let soon, the estimate for which is \$100,000. This will bring the total cost of the building to \$600,000.

LOBBY INQUIRY TO REOPEN

WASHINGTON—The Senate's special committee on lobbying reopens hearings for a short time Tuesday and plans will then be made for a conclusion of the inquiry.

BOSTON TRAFFIC SYSTEM AIDS CHICAGO



Aldermen from western city conferring with transit commissioners and engineers in Boston

INSPECTION OF LOCAL SYSTEM HELPS VISITORS

Party From Illinois Sees Valuable Object Lessons Which Will Assist Them to Solve Their Transportation Problems

GO THROUGH SUBWAY

That Boston's street transportation system had more of an educational value for them than the systems in Philadelphia and New York was declared by the party of civic experts who came here to study traffic conditions before returning to Chicago Saturday. The information they obtained will be used in planning a new Chicago subway system for which nearly \$20,000,000 is at their disposal.

The party consisted of Eugene Block, chairman, S. Mayer, P. J. Carr, Frank McDonald, J. Edward Clancy, Henry D. Captain, William F. Lipps, Frank J. Wilson, Charles Twigg, Henry A. Bergen, Albert Fisher, Irwin Hazen, John Toman, John Helwig, all Chicago aldermen, and members of the transportation committee, George Weston, member of the board of supervising engineers, J. J. Reynolds of the subway and harbor commission, and H. H. Evans, secretary to Mr. Block.

The Cambridge subway impressed the visiting delegation more than anything else. At the Park street end, where the tube sinks under the old Tremont street subway, the members of the party found a problem which confronts them worked out in an effective manner. At the junction of the elevated and the subway near the North station and where the trains emerge beside Bennett street the visitors made a minute inspection and took many notes.

In passing through the subway the visitors remarked on its clean aspect, its fine lighting system and its well equipped stations. The block signal system was also considered a splendid feature. Compliments were paid to the employees for the efficient manner in which they handled the heavy traffic resulting from the Harvard-Yale game.

Explaining the situation in Chicago the visitors said they had two projects in view. One was to build a subway for surface cars and the other a combination of elevated and subway in which the elevated trains would be used. The former, it is estimated, would cost \$20,000,000, and the latter \$130,000,000.

Already a fund of \$13,000,000 toward the work has been raised and an ordinance has been passed providing for the borrowing of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Appropriations will be made as soon as the scheme is far enough advanced to require them. The committee is to present a plan for the construction of the new system to be acted upon by a referendum next April.

JEWIS ARE URGED TO ENTER POLITICS

Jewish young men of Boston were urged to enlist in city and state politics by speakers at the meeting held in Olney Jacob synagogue, East Boston, Sunday, by the East Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Judge Abraham C. Cohen of the municipal court, Abraham Alpert, editor of the Boston Jewish American; Rabbi J. Jurman and other Hebrews spoke.

One said that with 70,000 Jews in Boston they had not a representative in the city or state governments.

BROOKLINE IS TO TALK "CITY WASTE"

Brookline Business Men's Association meets in town hall tonight. The topic of the evening is "The Disposal of Municipal Waste," to be discussed by Michael Driscoll, superintendent of streets. Members of the board of selectmen, the park commissioners and the municipal improvement board will be guests at the meeting.

BAY STATE NEWS

BROOKLINE

A musical is to be given by the quartet and organist, Mrs. Sprague, of St. Mark's church tonight. Each member of the quartet will sing a group of songs, there will be two organ numbers and a cycle of old English melodies by the quartet.

At the meeting of the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church tonight, Capt. George W. Eldridge of Boston will give a talk on "Safe Navigation in Thick Weather."

There will be an anti-suffrage rally in town hall tonight.

Revival services, in which members of the Brookline Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, will join, will begin Feb. 1 and continue for three weeks. The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks of Delaware, O., will be in charge this year. Ministers of the churches concerned are beginning to plan the details of the revival.

CHELSEA

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association will open its annual exhibition in Congress hall in this city today and it will be continued through Tuesday and Wednesday.

These officers have been elected by Star of Bethlehem lodge, A. F. & A. M., and will be installed Dec. 17: Senior warden, Frank E. Delano; junior warden, Allison W. Stone; Tyler, Wilbur A. Baston; trustee for general fund, William Martin; worshipful master, former senior warden; Charles W. Gould, who is a member of the chapter, council and commandery, the other three Masonic organizations of the city. Past Master Algernon H. Magune was elected secretary, that office having been filled by Otto Abrahamson since summer.

WAKEFIELD

"La Fiesta," an entertainment of fancy dances, tableaux and descriptive scenes, will be presented in town hall tonight and tomorrow evening, under the auspices of H. M. Warren Camp, S. of W. and Auxiliary 13. More than 100 Wakefield people will take part. The principals will be Fred I. Wilkins, Mrs. Louis A. Pickering, T. Frank Shea, Miss Alice L. Wiley, Miss Gertrude Tingley, Miss Lillian Lucas, Miss Dorothy Sherritt and Miss Emma Crocker.

Seventy boys of the Y. M. C. A. have formed seven Bible study classes and each class will also constitute an indoor baseball team for a league to be formed this week.

EVERETT

A series of open-air rallies will start this evening when James M. Tuohy will speak. Mr. Tuohy opposes Mayor James Chambers, who seeks a third term. Mr. Tuohy says he will show how the tax rate can be reduced from \$21 to \$15.

Clinton E. Hobbs has announced his candidacy for alderman in ward six.

MELROSE

An adjourned meeting of the aldermen will be held this evening at city hall. It is expected that the Boston rock crusher question will not come up until a week from tonight.

Time for filing nomination papers for city offices with the registrars of voters expires at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

REVERE

At the town meeting this evening it is understood that the committee appointed last summer to investigate the assessors' department will bring its report.

The Crescent Girls' Club has elected: President, Miss Clarice V. Trafton; vice-president, Miss Annetta Pritchard; secretary, Miss Josephine Dutton.

WINTHROP

It has been voted to expend \$6500 in remodeling the clubhouse of the Cottage Park Yacht Club. The reception room will be greatly enlarged and new lockers and other needed rooms added.

QUINCY

The First Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian church will hold a union service Thanksgiving evening. The Rev. D. B. McLeod will preach the sermon.

ARLINGTON

Bay State lodge, L. O. L., No. 418, will hold its fortnightly meeting in Grand Army hall this evening.

GREAT PROGRESS IN VOTING LABOR LAWS REPORTED

Bulletin Issued by Association Reviews Legislation States Have Enacted in Last Year for Improvement of Conditions

MORE PROTECTION

NEW YORK—That much progress in the enactment of labor laws has been made by state legislatures in 1913 is set forth in a bulletin just issued by the American Association of Labor Legislation.

Of special significance in the labor legislation of the year are laws in five states, California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, extending the commission form of factory law administration as adopted in Wisconsin, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Utah, have this year followed the example of Massachusetts in passing minimum wage laws.

More stringent laws relative to the enactment of workmen's compensation measures by seven additional states, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia, are also of first importance. Of more than ordinary significance, too, in state legislation, are laws providing for one day of rest in seven, says the bulletin.

Legislation directly affecting child labor was enacted in 31 states. Shorter hours, a higher minimum age and prohibition of night work are the main tendencies. Five states required the compulsory attendance at continuation schools of all minors employed by virtue of employment certificates.

HAVANA CAR FERRY ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA—A local shipbuilding firm announced on Sunday the receipt of a contract for a large ferryboat. The specifications call for a speed of 16 knots. It will be 350 feet long and have 50 feet beam.

The vessel will cost \$500,000, and will be used to ferry trains between Key West and Havana.

NEW WESTERN SCHOOL VIEWED

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma's new Central school and administration building played host to approximately 5000 persons recently, when its doors were swung open to the public for inspection of classrooms, accommodations for pupils and the facilities for conducting a first-class course of education, says the Tribune.

MALDEN

The assessors are preparing a supplementary tax list which will be issued in December and which contains assessments on personal estates of Malden people who were not assessed in the earlier lists.

Former President William H. Hastings has been selected as toastmaster for the Deliberative Assembly crowd supper Dec. 13.

MEDFORD

Dedication of the enlarged Hillside People's church took place yesterday in charge of the pastor, the Rev. Frank K. Stratton.

Former Alderman Joseph C. Smith is a candidate for the school committee and is opposed. He will succeed David G. Melville, former chairman of the school board, who declined reelection.

CONCORD

Under the direction of Mrs. Charles H. Towle, chairman, "Home Talent" day is to be observed this afternoon in town hall at 3 o'clock by the ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club.

WHITMAN

The annual roll call of the Baptist church will be held Dec. 17.

SERVICE MAKES MODERN HEROES, SAYS SPEAKER

Work Done for the Community Is the Test, Ford Hall Forum Meeting Is Told by the Rev. Mr. Strayer of Rochester

CIVIC CLASS FORMED

Services to the community is the test of the modern hero, according to the Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, one of the founders of a forum in Rochester, N. Y., who addressed a Ford hall gathering last evening on "How to Socialize a Competitive World." At this meeting it was announced that the group of persons known as the "Ford Hall Folks" had decided to form a class for a weekly study of civic problems.

Mr. Strayer, considering competition in business, said that when it is clean and fair it gives to us some of the quality of sport, but the time has come when it must be socialized. As to how this would be done he said it would be on the basis of the thing for which we compete, for it is the thing on which men compete that civilization depends.

Mr. Strayer maintained that the way to make the world better is to set men to competing for something better than lordship and gold. The speaker held that if a list of the men regarded as the first citizens of Boston were made it would be found they were the men who had rendered some service to the community.

Mr. Strayer declared that we are all responsible for public opinion. He said the pressure of public opinion on the business man has been to get rich, to acquire money. The rules of the game must be changed, he said, and by that same force of public opinion make the business man see that it is as important that he should socialize his business as to get rich. Modern civilization and Christianity mean nothing, he affirmed, if they do not apply to business.

NAVY TO MAKE ITS COTTON CLOTHING

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels is preparing to begin the manufacture of cotton clothing for the navy in the Charleston, S. C., navy yard. There are unused buildings there available for the force and it has been found that there is plenty of labor and raw material in the neighborhood.

Before deciding upon this move Secretary Daniels had made a thorough investigation into the economic conditions surrounding the manufacture of uniforms in the government plants at New York and Philadelphia.

MRS. PANKHURST TALKS IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst spoke at the Columbia theater Sunday afternoon to about 1200 persons, the majority of whom were women. She took in money in four different ways, including a basket collection and a responsive outburst from the audience.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The John Craig prize of \$500 for an original play by a student of dramatic technique at Harvard or Radcliffe will not be awarded this year. The Harvard Crimson says the judges, John Craig, Prof. G. P. Baker '87 and H. B. Stanton '00, were unanimous in their decision to withhold the award for the present year.

"Chief among the reasons for this action is the fact that no manuscript has been submitted that nearly approaches the Craig prize plays of the past in the combined qualities of interest and technique. The standard set by the three former plays is exceptionally high, and it is against the wishes of the judges to choose a play which lacks the striking characteristics of the past productions which ran nine, five and eleven weeks respectively. The fact that the course in dramatic technique was given for but half of last year accounts, in part, for the poor yield of good plays."

The Drama League of Boston today announces the result of its playgoing committee's canvass of its 2200 members last spring. The 720 members who replied said they bought 5391 tickets to bulletined plays, and that the purchase of 1994 of these was directly due to the bulletins. The 720 members "also influenced the purchase by others of 4506 more tickets"—a total "average of 555 tickets for each of the bulletined plays."

The report goes on to draw an estimate of the whole number of tickets probably purchased by the league members and concludes that it "would be conservative to state that the league purchases 20,000 tickets to the bulletined plays."

The American Drama Society at a discussion meeting Sunday in general approval of "The Strange Woman," which was recently played here. Some thought the play defective in structure, others questioned the logic of the theme development. All agreed that Miss Ferguson's acting of the central character was noteworthy.

WE have made the most extensive arrangements to meet the requirements of Holiday Gift seekers this season

Our stock is replete with ideas for Christmas giving. A wide range of selection is offered to suit the possibilities of every purse—but all of one quality—the very best in workmanship and intrinsic value.

A gift from this store, however moderate in price, carries with it a certain indefinable distinction, adding immeasurably to the pleasure of the recipient and the satisfaction of bestowing it.

Every article in our stock is backed by our reputation, and the service for which this store is so well known makes Christmas shopping here a matter of convenient pleasure.

We invite an early inspection of our comprehensive stock.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO. INC.

Washington Street, Corner of West

AVIATOR'S MISSILE STRIKES WARSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO—In the harbor here Sunday, Silas Christofferson, an aviator, from a biplane dropped a sand "bomb" that struck the U. S. cruiser South Dakota amidships. It happened that the cruiser entered the bay at the time several aviators were preparing to take part in a bomb-dropping contest a target in the water.

Mr. Christofferson with his missile struck the South Dakota the first time he tried.

MUSIC

MR. PADEREWSKI RETURNS

Playing Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, groups of short pieces by Schumann and Chopin, some Liszt numbers and his own variations in E flat minor, Ignace J. Paderewski, the pianist, reappeared in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon and entertained as large a house and won almost as much applause as at his first recital on Nov. 7. The program was interesting in spots, but did not have the organic charm of the first one. It was evident that the pianist endeavored to select a popular list of pieces, advised, perhaps, by his managers not to go over the heads of his listeners. If that was his procedure, it was wholly gratuitous, for his house on Sunday was in no respect below the weekday house of his first visit in attentiveness and understanding. There was no occasion for him to play down to it any more than there was need for the Symphony orchestra at its pension fund concert of a week ago to present numbers supposedly popular. The Sunday afternoon public is keen for the best any artist or organization has to give.

Some listeners said that Mr. Paderewski played with greater facility on Sunday than at his earlier appearance. And without doubt he was more masterful, if possible, in respect to the clearness and individuality of the four voices of his harmony. In the "Moonlight" sonata, for example, he kept the accompanying three-note rhythm in one unvarying tone color, the upper melody in another and the recurring bass and inside phrases in still other tints. The ability to do this is one of the surpassing talents of the Polish pianist and it is what makes him the greatest of interpreters of the Beethoven sonatas which have song theme development as their predominating feature.

Most remarkable of the afternoon's interpretations were the "Soiree de Vienne," No. 6, as arranged from Schubert by Liszt and the arrangement of Schubert's song, "Erkling," by Liszt. Nobody appreciates sheer melodic beauty and as does Mr. Paderewski; he justifies the transcriptions of Liszt as endeavors to declare beautiful melodies in more exalted terms than the original composers had technique for. Add the Paderewski to the Liszt appreciation of Schubert melody and you have one of the most highly wrought musical products conceivable. No singer will ever perform the "Erkling" with the tone color distinction in the three characters of Goethe's poem that Mr. Paderewski commands. The piano with Liszt arranging the notes and with Mr. Paderewski playing them is found to have powers of idealization far beyond those of a voice. The singer interprets Goethe and Schubert; the pianist does that and interprets the singer besides.

Edward Lankow, bass, and Robert Pollak, violinist, at their recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 3 will present the following program: "Roi Jean," Saint-Saens; "Meeres Stille," Schubert; "Es hat die Rose," Franz; "Rheinisches Volkslied," Brahms; "Wohin sie rauschten die Blätter," Mousorgsky; "Morgan," Strauss; "Rolling Down to Rio," Germann; Mr. Lankow, "En bateau," Debussy; minuet, Mozart; prelude, Moor; Mr. Pollak. The pianist will be Miss Jessie Davis.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, give a joint recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Dec. 6. They will play the Grieg sonata in C minor together and each will present groups of solo numbers.

The Maquarre sextet of Boston Symphony players, with Alfred De Voto, pianist, assisting, will give a concert on the evening of Nov. 25 in Jordan hall, presenting Gouvy's serenade, No. 2, op. 84; Widor's suite in F major for flute and piano and Haydn's symphony in B flat major, No. 12.

RIGHT TO FORTIFY CANAL CONCEDED, OFFICIALS STATE

WASHINGTON—As the result of the declaration a few days ago by Charles Stuart Nairne, in an address in London before the Royal United Service Institution that "despite the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the world is now faced by a fortified Panama canal," it is pointed out here by officials interested that while the treaty itself did not specifically give the United States the right to fortify the canal the correspondence which passed between the British and American negotiators showed most unmistakably that Great Britain conceded the right.

METHODISTS OPEN MEDFORD CHURCH

Dedication exercises for the Hillside People's M. E. church on Winthrop street, Medford Hills, were held Sunday with three services. Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston, preached in the morning and officiated at the afternoon ceremony; his brother, the Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton, chancellor of Washington University, spoke at the evening meeting.

Parishioners subscribed over \$2500 at the afternoon service. The Rev. Dr. Frank K. Stratton, pastor was praised for his active aid in completing the church. The auditorium seats about 400.

PORT COLLECTOR TAKES OFFICE

NEW YORK—Dudley Field Malone formerly third assistant secretary of state, was sworn in as collector of the port of New York today to succeed John Purroy Mitchel, mayor-elect.

St. Clair's
Thanksgiving Candies
Standard of Excellence
144 Tremont St. 55 Temple Pl.
Boston Providence

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Opening of the Grand Opera Season

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:15. **JEWELS OF THE MADONNA.** Edvina, D'Alvarez (debut), Hellene (debut), Leveroni, Sharrow, Ferrar-Fontana, Ancona (debut), Giaccone, Pini-Corsi, Mus. Dir., Morazzoni.

WED., 8 to 11:15. **PAIST.** Edvina (first time as Marguerite), Swartz-Morse, Marzora (debut), Ludjak (debut), Ancona, Mus. Dir., Tourneur (debut).

FRI., 8 to 10:45. **TOSCA.** Garden, Martinelli (debut), Marzora, Mus. Dir., Morazzoni.

SAT., 1:30 to 3:30. **TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.** Matzenauer, Nielsen-Stone, Ferrar-Fontana, Ludjak, Weil, Everett, Mus. Dir., Andre-Caplet.

SAT., 8 to 10:45. **LUCIA DI LAMMERMOORE.** Scotty, Taniguchi (debut), Fornari, Mus. Dir., Lyford. Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUN., 8 to 10:15. **FIRST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.** Ancona, Swartz-Morse, Taniguchi, Marzora. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats, \$1.50.

Ticket Office open 9 to 6. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston st. Mason & Hamlin temple used.

TREMONT TEMPLE TWO WEEKS

THE SEASON'S SENSATION

KOLB BROS.

Photographers of the Grand Canyon of Arizona
SHOOTING THE RAPIDS OF THE GRAND CANYON
Navajo-Indian-Indian-Indian
CUSTOMS-SPORTS-INDUSTRIES
The Greatest Natural Bridge
Moving Pictures, Beautiful Colored Slides
Lecture by EMERY C. KOLB

SYMPHONY HALL

TUESDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 2. AT 3

JOSEF HOFMANN

PIANO RECITAL

Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30. AT 3

GADSKI Her Only Concert This Season

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.

STORY OF MINNEAPOLIS IS TOLD IN COMPACT FORM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"The Story of Minneapolis" is what the title indicates, a brief survey of the principal events and movements responsible for the growth of the city, with such an outlook on the more significant events in the development of the Northwest as to make the story clearly understandable, says the Journal. The work was written by E. Dudley Parsons, instructor of English in the West high school, and is intended primarily for a school text. The purpose of the book, in the words of the author, is to guide the boys and girls of the city both in the class room and through the city itself, to a better knowledge of what Minneapolis has been, what she is, geographically, industrially and culturally, and whither she is tending.

so far as we are able to judge by the activities of her citizens. The book is amply illustrated and contains, besides the pictures of public buildings and places of interest, a map showing the territorial extension of the city. It is printed on an excellent quality of paper and bound in a convenient form.

The facts are gathered together in chronological order, affording a convenient means of following the development which has taken place in the great northwest territory in the last century. An index at the end adds to the value of the volume as a convenient reference.

DISTRICT SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON STATE GETS GYM

Said to Be Second Country Institution in the United States to Adopt the Idea

TACOMA, Wash.—All the latest ideas have been adopted in the new school gymnasium, for district No. 9, the plans of which have just been completed, says

the Tribune. Bids for the construction of the gymnasium have been called for and will be opened Nov. 26. It is stated this is the second school among the country schools to have a gymnasium. This feature of country school life finds a strong advocate in County Superintendent of Schools L. L. Benbow. Superintendent Benbow has incorporated several of his ideas in the plans for the new gymnasium.

This district embraces the vicinity of the Country Club. There are about 60 pupils in this district who will be benefited by the gymnasium. The new building will be 50 by 70 feet.

DWARF APPLE TREES ARE NOVELTY IN CALIFORNIA

SAN JOSE, Cal.—A remarkable specimen of an apple grown on a dwarf tree was presented recently to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce by C. H. Waterman, county probation officer, says the Times. The fruit was raised on his lot at 240 South Twelfth street, San Jose. The tree is of the Bismarck variety and is but five feet in height. Each year it

produces quite a crop of apples, which usually grow in clusters of two or three. The sample presented to the chamber weighed 11 ounces.

The dwarfing of trees is an art that has been practised largely by the Japanese. For thousands of years they have done this. For ages it was not known how trees were dwarfed, but the American nurserymen have solved the difficulty.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

34th Street

New York

5th Avenue

In consequence of the
Closing of the Twenty-third Street Branch

*The entire stock of newest Fall Merchandise is now on
sale at Thirty-fourth Street*

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Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists,
Corsets, Underwear, Gloves,
Hosiery, Shoes, Millinery
Juniors', Girls', Little Children
and Infants' Apparel
Men's and Boys' Furnishings,
Hose, Underwear, Suits, Over-
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"McCREERY SILKS"

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Goods, Robes, Laces, Trimmings,
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HOLIDAY ARTICLES

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elry, Frames, Leather Goods,
Silverware, Stationery, Toilet
Articles, Art Goods and Toys*

HOME FURNISHINGS

*Furniture, Oriental and Domes-
tic Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums,
Brass Beds, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks,
Lamps, China, Linens and Do-
mestics, Blankets, Upholstery,
Lace Curtains, Wicker Furni-
ture, Cretonnes, Madras and
Nets and Victrolas*

For the past year we have been looking forward to the concentration of our energies at Thirty-fourth Street. Many desirable improvements and additions were made with this in view—the Fifth Avenue entrance, additional elevator service, many departments enlarged, and increased delivery facilities.

Unlimited assortment of the season's newest high-class merchandise
at unequalled prices

With our organization augmented by the addition of the staff of the Twenty-third Street Store the general efficiency of the service of the establishment will be maintained notwithstanding the increased demands which will be made upon us

James McCreery & Co.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ANSELMING FOREMAN on light automatic machinery; must be about 30 and used to handling men; good salary to right man. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

BOY (about 18), Protestant, wanted for general store and shipping room work in millinery establishment. ANDREWS GARDNER CO., 40 Summer St., Boston.

CABINET MAKER, in Hingham; \$14 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

CLERK wanted in grocery and provision store. W. O. BLAISDELL, 612 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester, Mass.

CUTLER, exp. on rubber clothing; \$10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

FOREMAN, millwright machine; must be willing to start at once and receive salary will increase according to ability. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

GOOD COMFORTABLE HOME, rent free for married couple in exchange for housework; free gas, fuel included; extra work paid for. MRS. S. A. CANN, 170 St. Roch St., Boston.

JOHN PRESSMAN in South Framingham, \$15 week to start; good stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

LOCKSMITH and mechanic in Worcester; \$15 week to start; good stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

MACHINIST on lathe and bench and very fine experimental work; good salary to right man. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

MAN AND WIFE wanted for housework in family of 4; references required. W. C. KRAMER, 40 Sheffield Rd., Winchester, Mass.

NAIL MAKER, in E. Walpole, 9 hr. day; \$3.25 per day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted, competent, reliable, and general assistant; permanent position; full particulars in first letter. GODCHAUX, Attleboro, Mass.

POLTRY MAN wanted—Opportunity for young man with good training in poultry culture, in exchange for work first year. G. F. CLARK, Birch Meadow Farm, R. P. 1, Boston.

TYPHLOSTER, in Boston, must be able to lay carpets; \$30 per month with board. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

Upholsterer, middle aged man, in New York; \$18-21 per week; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

WANTED—POLTRYMAN. Single young man with agricultural school experience preferred; private estate near New York city; \$2000 per year. Address JOHN B. ROY, 141 Cove Rd., Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—First class upholsterers. Apply at once. HALL & CO., 344 Boylston St., Boston.

WOOD CARVER, in city, must exp. on picture frames, all; send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WAITRESS FINISHERS AND HELPERS wanted; long season. JESSIE BALL, 154 Boylston St., Boston.

WAITRESSES for restaurants and hotels in and out of city. Call any time, 10-12 or 2-3. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Boston.

WAITRESSES to go to Florida about Jan. 15, 1914, with board and room; paid one way. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED—Strong, willing woman, white, Protestant, to wash, iron and clean, by the day. MRS. G. C. GARDNER, 65 High St., Everett, Mass.

NURSERY MAID wanted, to go home nights. Call after 5. MRS. E. FREDERICK, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—10 experienced confectionery salesgirls. Apply W. D. QUIMBY & CO., 70 Portland St., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Please apply to MRS. W. G. REGGLES, 10 Fremont St., Reading, Tel. 440-M.

WANTED—Experienced girl for waiting on tables; class in trade; also needed as cashier. Apply by letter only, stating experience. McFARLAND WEBER CO., 431 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED—Protestant American girl for general housework morning and evening; sleep home; references required. MRS. G. F. CLARK, Birch Meadow Farm, R. P. 1, Boston.

WANTED—Neat, trustworthy woman (Protestant) fond of children, good cook, position in family of 4. MRS. J. M. McLEOD, 7 Myrtle St., Stoneham, Mass.; Tel. Stoneham 235-M.

WANTED—Maid (white) to assist with housework; must be experienced; good living in pleasant apartment; must have good references. MRS. GEORGE W. MOYNTZ, 129 Magazine St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable, experienced, good girl; apply Monday or Tuesday, 10 a. m. between 4 and 6 o'clock. H. H. HEATHFIELD, 232 St. Albans St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—A Protestant girl or woman for general housework in family of two persons; no special training needed; cold water and work not very hard; Boston suburb. D. M. COOK, Suite 52, 141 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted. Protestant, in family of 2; good cook; position in family of 4. JANE E. WATKIN, 127 W. Bridge St., Oswego, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COUPLE (colored) want situation as butler and chambermaid, waitress or plain cook; together or separately; experienced in all kinds of work. ROBERTS, 65 Kendall St., Roxbury, Mass.

DESIGNER and draftsman, res. Revere, Mass., age 24, single, good education, ref. and exp. in all kinds of work. FIRE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

DRAFTSMAN, res. Malden, age 19, single, good education, ref. and exp. in all kinds of work. FIRE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green St., Worcester.

PORTER to work nights, cleaning, etc.; 1000 Industrial colored man wants situation. DAVID ARMSTRONG, 34 Newcomb St., Roxbury, Mass.

PORTER or elevator work wanted by young colored man (24), smart and reliable; experienced in all kinds of work. PORTER, 245 Harvard St., Malden.

PORTER, DOOR MAN OR OFFICE CLEANER—Reliable colored man wants situation. M. WILSON, 371A Tremont St., Boston.

POLTRY—Position wanted by man of 38, considerable experience with poultry and small fruit; willing to start for small pay and good home; good working habits; steady; handy with tools; ideas in line housework. Address EPHRAIM JEFFERY, 4 Russell Pl., Lowell, Mass.

PRESSMAN (clothing), or as cut or trimmer, res. N. Adams, age 40, married, good ref. and exp. 15 years with last firm. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

PRESSFEEDER and pressman wants position. CHARLES BLOOM, 38 Poplar St., Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced in high-grade haberdashery for men, wants position with first-class house. CHARLES W. JONES, 25 N. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.

SALESMAN—American young man wants position; experienced inside and out. W. SNOW, 11 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN, res. Boston, age 35, married, 10 years experience in all kinds of work. 1128 St. Paul St., Boston, Tel. OX. 2060.

SALESMAN (26, single) with some experience in all kinds of work; experienced in running office. CHARLOTTE MARSHALL, 46 Westland Ave., Boston.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Young American woman desires position; experienced in all kinds of work; references. MISS E. J. JONES, 25 N. Adams St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, private or institutional, or domestic work; references. MISS E. J. JONES, 25 N. Adams St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced, would like position. LILLY M. WILSON, 13 Windsor St., Boston.

ATTENDANT (trained)—Would care for aged people; willing to take full charge of home and family; references. ADA DAVENPORT, 100 N. Adams St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, position desired by a practical, refined American woman; experienced in all kinds of work; references. MISS LUCIE BURROWS, 8 St. Roch St., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Refined, companionable, experienced in all kinds of work; references. MISS M. THAYER, 31 Appleton St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced Protestant, also neat housekeeper, wishes a position with elderly couple. M. CROUSE, 2131 W. Somerville.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER—Trained worker; good references; references. MISS M. CROUSE, 2131 W. Somerville.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, desires position with reliable concern; all references if desired; salary \$12-15. RUTH G. KIRBY, 472 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass.; Tel. Malden 620-W.

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BOOKKEEPER, res. Worcester, age 19, good education, some exp. ref. to all. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green St., Worcester.

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by a thoroughly competent woman; 5 years in all kinds of work; references. MISS M. CARROLL, P. O. Box 2414, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, res. Houghton, age 32, single, is also an experienced stenographer; references. MISS HELEN G. VIVIAN, 41 Fairfield St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, desires position with reliable concern; all references if desired; salary \$12-15. RUTH G. KIRBY, 472 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass.; Tel. Malden 620-W.

BOOKKEEPER, res. Worcester, age 21, single, exp. and ref. good education. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green St., Worcester.

BOOKKEEPER, res. Worcester, age 19, good education, some exp. ref. to all

TS *The advertisements under this heading are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all*

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

correspondence concerning the same.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—M

EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER for hire or transfer driving; capable of all kinds of hauling. Call J. MCNEELY, 4061 1st ave. Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN wanted as a cook or housekeeper on small hotel. References furnished. No charge; no objection to children. Call HUNTER, 619 Kohler st. Apt. 10, Los Angeles, Cal.

EXPERT AD WRITER, wants pos. H. M. RYAN, 57 St. George's Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

GARAGE SITUATION wanted by man who has served as clerk in a store but desires to change; can drive and repair. Call J. SCHUELER, 604 1/2 st. Los Angeles, Cal.

AMERICAN ENGINEER wanted by man interested in botany, or work in mechanical drawing. M. J. BREDIN, 1011 1/2 W. 1st st., Los Angeles, Cal.

HANDY MAN all-round, experienced cabinet maker desires situation. ED BELL, 534 W. Jefferson st., Los Angeles, Cal.

MIXING—Capable, all-round men wishes position as superintendent of concrete. References furnished. BROUGH, 601 West 47th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE BOY, wants situation with salary \$10 per week. References furnished. WALTER BENSON, 1125 S. Ditson st., Los Angeles, Cal.

YOUNG MAN wants position a
laundry or bread maker, will fu

26 erences, CHARLES SCHAEFER,
Ed Av. 28, Los Angeles, Cal.

YOUNG MAN, willing, wants to work ranch in California, Arizona or Nevada. Write to: **ALLMAN, Y. M.**, c/o **W. A. M. BALLMAN**, 115 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.

(214) would like position as a practitioner's office; experienced in field correspondence; well educated. Give address. **DESMOND, La Mirada**, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and **Cashier** position wanted by experienced lady; work for or with any business. Address: **MISS SABINA C. MOREY**, 1000 North Allen av., Pasadena, Cal.

WOMAN who would like to work as a cook or would do general housework in family of adults; references. **ANNIE LEXLEY "The Bunchy"**, 114 South Main St., Pasadena, Cal.

GIRL OR WOMAN to assist with dress and light work on Saturdays and Sundays. Write to: **Miss M. J. SUNDIN**, 2250 J. R. PARKER, Los Angeles 24, Sundin av., Oakland, Cal.

COMPANION—A young lady of 24, with experience in nursing, housework and secretarial experience; can also on books. **MRS. M. WELLAND**, 400 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER with 10 years' experience in insurance company and secretarial experience; can also on books. **MRS. M. WELLAND**, 400 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER,
young lady with six years' experience

Stra good, permanent position.
SIRS N. PALVIN, 619 West 35th at
Angier, Mt. Vernon 2038.

EXPERIENCED, competent st-
rapher desires position; Al refer-
DOROTHY SHEEHAN, 702½ Fis-
t, Pease, Ore.

GOVERNNESS AND ATTENDANT-
child; refined, educated young lad-
position; 2½ years' experience. LAURENCE
Brighton av., Los Angeles, Cal.

NURSERY GOVERNNESS—Young
kindergarten instructed, capable
of children; can take positions
easily changed. ALMA BAIDER, c/o
53th st., So., Portland, Ore.

Wanted—Position as nurseryman-
able and careful. MISS ESTHER
BERT, Bairdstown, Cal.

Wanted—Permanent position in
or children's ANN B. JEN-
JENTMYR, 914 Locust st., Pas-
Calif.

WANTED—Position as millinery
MRS. KOOTS, 277 E. Villa st., Pas-
Calif. Phone CT. 4732.

WESTERN STATE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOTSEKEEPER COMPANION—E-
ried wanted in family of 2 per-
play day every season. A. W. HARR-

Fairland, Okla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER
available; office or warehouse; quick
response. Write: J. J. ALLEN, 100
ALPSON, 1535 E. Evans av., Pueblo, Co.
YOUNG GERMAN (21) would like
to Australia; speaks English, French,
little Spanish; good penman; can
anything. FRED STELLWAG, Hotel
Stout, Denver, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED
YOUNG MARRIED MAN, mail
salesman, practical experience, ex-
office man, books, buying, etc.; now
playing bridge. Write: J. J. ALLEN,
100 ALPSON, 1535 Bryant st., Denver,
Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEKEEPER or companion to
position wanted. Woman of refer-
ence. Write: MRS. SALLY D. CLARK, 429 16th
Hotel Baltimore, Denver, Col.

CANADA

HELP WANTED—MALE
FIRST-CLASS METAL PAT-
WORKERS wanted at once; one of
best localities in Canada to reside;
good wages; progressive community. Apply
MUNN DASH CO., St. Catharines, Ont.,
Canada.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Lethbridge
Ladies; lady preferred: only first
teachers need apply. LETHBRIDGE
JUNIOR MUSIC CLUB, 310
5th av. Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males

CLERICAL Work wanted by
aged 16, in York W. WHITE
Stonington, York England

WITTER, MILLWRIGHT—English
(32) wants situation: willing to be
employed. JOSEPH TAYLOR, 5
Warwick Road, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females

CHAPERON or guide—American lady
living in London desires employment.
JANE BRUCE, 2101 rue Dufferin, West
Highgate, N. London, Eng.

WANTED—Position as child's att
or companion. SYBIL MITCHELL, 1
Brackley, Essex, England.

YOUNG, WOMAN, INTELLIGENT,
ENGLISH WOMAN accustomed to
singing and children seeks post in
Canada. BRUCE, 2101 rue Dufferin,
West Highgate, N. London, Eng.
Full charge of baby from month;
house and good salary required.
J. BRUCE, 2101 rue Dufferin, West
Highgate, N. London, Eng.

TRY ONE. FREE.

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted by

WEEKS—Experienced man and wife de-
sire camp or mill boarding house. Will
give on percentage or wages. WILLIAM
WEEKS, Route 3, Stanwood, Wash. 29

WILSON—EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, desires
position; can furnish references; several
years' experience in mine and mill account-
ing in United States and Mexico. C. M.
WILSON, 2308 West Pico st., Los An-
geles, Cal. 28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMA

Barracks, Exeter, Devon, England.		
YOUNG, J. INTELLIGENT. E		
ENGLISH WOMAN accustomed to tr		
elling and children seeks post in go		
family as companion, needierwoman		
will charge of baby from month; all		
business and good salary required. M		
BLANCHE ASHDOWN, care Mrs. G. C		
nell, 130A High st., Sevenoaks, Kent, E		
land.		

WESTERN

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"BEAGIE"-Chula Vista, suburb of San Diego; lemon orchards; sub. homes; write R. bookkeeper, D'Arcy Realty Co., 1033 4th St., S.D., Cal.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
WILLIAM E. GINDER
824 Timken Bldg., San Diego, Cal.
C.W.S.

BK LOVERS' SHOP, "COME IN AND SEE THE NEWEST BOOKS," books, post cards, kodaks, 5th and C Sts.

PETERIES-The Morgan Cafeteria, N. 2nd, nr. C, 2d at, nr. Dr.; San Diego's largest quality cafe; quick service.

DENTIST, DR. L. A. VIERSEN
Cristos Bldg., cor. 6th and C Sts.
Res. Phone M 1048. Res. Phone M 1293-V.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES of all kinds.
ELECTRIC WAREHOUSE, 7th and C Sts.,
66 Sixth St. Both phones 3242.

HARDWARE AND STOVES-The finest and in the West devoted to hardware.
H. H. HARDY, 10th and C Sts., S.D., Cal.

INVESTMENTS-SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (the) owners and exclusive agents of choice city and country properties. Specializing in real estate. Inquiries solicited. 1550 D St., cor. 7th and 8th, San Diego Realty Trust Co.

KITCHEN FURNITURE, HOME KITCHENS, 10th and C Sts., S.D., Cal.

WALKER'S, 701 Third St., E. BOWLER,
Furnishist Shop, Cal. goods; watch re-
pairing a specialty. 1022 Third St.
MELERS, Society and Fancy Station-
ery, 1829 Broadway, N.Y.C., N.Y., 213-
76 St. Leading Jewelry Shop.
HENDRY - MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO.
San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan
Ave. Phone 3335. "Get it
into the Munger Way."
REAL ESTATE and Investment Broker-
-re Insurance, loans, notary, taxes
and all recent laws pertaining to
city and country property. **GEORGE**
BOWLER, 701 6th St., San Diego, Cal.
DENES - THE WALK-OVER BOOT
Factory, E. BOWLER, 701 6th St.,
1059 Fifth St., between C and D

LONG BEACH, CAL.

CAPETERIA-KENNEBEC
A Good Place To Live
137 West Ocean Avenue
CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING
PERSIAN DYED WORKS
Phone Hyacinth 2363, 67-W
USETS-The Nut Bone has triple wear
dural stays. Guaranteed one year. MRS.
MAURA E. POTTER, 236 Pine Ave.

021ST-DR-JAMES H. BOSWELL
 602 First National Bank Bldg.
 Home 100
 FISH MARKET
 FRANK S. VOLK
 Pine Ave. - W. C. S. 21-W
 FINISHINGS-Men's Toggery, Hats,
 2 W Ocean Ave. Waiting for you.
 Everything you want in fall fogs.
 FURNITURE-THE ARK FURNITURE
 CO. Furniture of All Kinds
 American and Broadway
 GROCERIES-C. L. BERGEN
 Olive at Home 11513, Pacific 379-J
 Super and Good Quality Groceries
 NEEDLEWORK SHOP
 THE PRISCILLA-Original Designs
 Arlington Hotel, Pacific Way
 HAMPOUNING, MANICURING, HAIR
 DRESS-MOORE'S COILERS, FLOORS
 MRS. GERTRUDE HUFF-LANG
 129 Pine Ave. Home 895
 SHOES-FINE SHOES
 CATES BROS.
 312 Pine Ave.
 SHOES-COVER SHOE COMPANY
 Sell Shoe Satisfaction
 209 Pine Avenue
 TAYLOR

J. ABRAMS, THE TAILOR
27 Pine Ave. Home 191

LET PARLORS—THE CLASSIQUE
S. Sheehan, 17 Montross, Phone McDowell
10 Locust Ave. Home 8771

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ANCHOR REALTY COMPANY
Young, Pres. H. Van Bergen, Secy.
408-17 Montross
& Country Realty, Loans, Insurance.

SETS—LICHAU CORSET PARLORS
Comfortable corsets our specialty. 347
Jackson, Phone Kearny 567

FARMS AND COUNTRY LANDS
E. BESECKER, Established 1885,
29 Pacific Building, San Francisco.

GLADY'S MILLINERY
To Edgy Street
Next Door to New Tivoli.

GLOVES OF QUALITY
THE GLOVE SHOP
1034-4 O'ROCK Street Ave.

DOWNS—SCHNEIDER—LANGROCK
Crousseaux—Gowins—Ladies' Tailor
6 Henry St., Rooms 82-85 Ky. 1913

DRESSING, Manicuring, Shampooing
1034-4 O'ROCK Street Ave.

pees. GOLDSTEIN'S, 251-53 Powell at
MILLINERY IMPORTER
RAY LEVIN, 247 Powell St.
Individuality in the Style
—Behning playing pianos and
Victor and Columbia phonographs.
ARK, WISE & CO., 51 Geary st.
SHAVING PARLOR, I. W. Sol-
low, Two 2nd St., Ellis st.
fr.; 300 Market st., Westbank bid-
TAILORS—J. A. ULRICH
Men's Tailoring
45 Kearney St. San Francisco.
SHOES—Leather goods, Ladies' Hand
bags, Repairing. OPPENHEIMER, The
Unknown, 114 Grant Ave., near Post st.

OAKLAND, CAL.

"THE CITY HALL."
Cold Lunches a Specialty.
Pineapple, Pickles, Olives, Caviar, Prop-
rietary. HARRIS, 2185 Broadway.
—HAIR SWITCHES, PUFFS, etc.
from combings. Write for prices.
W. POOL, 754 11th st. M 4763.
—W. W. W. PAIRING
Mail orders solicited.
Absolutely dependable.
SCHOENBERG, 203 Broadway.
HIS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc. GIRAUD'S

ish homes complete from stores to
nos. 517-519 14th st., Oakland, Cal.
ERS—The Suit Shop, up-to-the-min-
Haberdashers. MCNITT & SWIFT,
14th st., at Broadway.

OR to Oakland's best trade. Im-
wooden Bldg., 12th, at Broadway.

KS and Fine Leather Goods. Manu-
factured and sold at specialty
LITNEY TRUNK CO., 1414 Broadway.

SANTA ANA, CAL.

ERY & PIANOS—CARL G. STROCK
cks, Diamonds, Jewelry, Edison
Gramophones and Records.

ISTRY—DR. W. A. FLOOD, D. D. S.,
204 1/2 East 4th Street,
Phone 1108. Home Phone 275

astrons of This Advertising

Will note that

TOPS OF QUALITY

ADVERTISING

From Merchants In

Eastern U. S. and Canada
 Cars each Tuesday, Thursday and
 Saturday.
 Shops of Quality Advertising from
 Central and Western U. S.
 Cars each Monday, Wednesday and
 Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per
 line and is placed under annual
 contract. No advertisement is
 accepted for less than 100 lines.

Real Estate Market • T Wharf Activities • Sailings

Once more the Boston real estate market seemed to have assumed natural proportions last week, when more than 500 transactions were recorded, requiring \$1,363,586 in mortgages to finance the deals. This was a few less in number of transactions for the same period last year, although the amount of money required in 1912 was less than the week just passed, and the 1913 figures exceed 1911 all around, and while the present status of business is looked upon as quiet, it is nevertheless very satisfactory for the time of year.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Nov. 22, 1913:

Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Am't of mortgages
Nov. 17.....	100	\$258,535
Nov. 18.....	90	118,470
Nov. 19.....	77	142,092
Nov. 20.....	98	150,000
Nov. 21.....	98	120,005
Nov. 22.....	70	124,854
Total.....	633	\$1,363,586
Same week 1912.....	540	1,290,855
Same week 1911.....	440	710,386
Week Nov. 15, 1913.....	495	1,157,720

BRIGHTON LAND PURCHASE

Quite a large area of vacant land has just changed hands in Brighton, presumably for improvement. The aggregate number of square feet is 25,013, comprising four lots carrying a total assessment of \$11,000. They were conveyed by Etta B. Reynolds to Robert G. Jones, and front on Cambridge street, Denton road and Grant avenue.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCE

Deeds have just gone to record in the sale of a new building erected at 37 Parker hill avenue, near Huntington avenue on a lot of land comprising 2200 square feet. It was owned by Cecelia L. Gregory and taxed at \$7000 for improvements, land value being \$1000 additional. Catherine W. Austin is the buyer.

SALE OF WEST ROXBURY ESTATE

Dwelling house property belonging to William H. Bowdler has been sold to Florence S. Dodd, situated 105 Stratford street, near Anawan street. The improvements are frame and carry \$3700 of the \$4500 assessment, balance being value of 5732 square feet of land.

SOUTH BOSTON PROPERTY SALE

Through the office of C. Ernest Judkins, Katherine Rochford has sold to Sumner Lindsay the three-family house numbered 51 street, South Boston, with lot containing 1035 square feet; assessed on a valuation of \$1800.

THREE MEN NAMED FOR PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON—The nominations of Gen. Clinton L. Riggs of Baltimore; Winifred T. Denison of New York and Henderson Martin of Kansas to be commissioners of the Philippine islands will be sent to the Senate by President Wilson today.

Mr. Martin is to be vice-governor and secretary of public instruction. Mr. Riggs is to be secretary of commerce and police and Mr. Denison is to be secretary of the interior.

Another nomination was that of Edgar H. James of Kentucky to be United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky.

D. A. R. CHAPTER IS TO CELEBRATE

Commemorative ceremonies for the second anniversary of the organization of the "Old North" chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are to be held at Christ church, or "Old North" church, on Salem street, Monday at 3 o'clock. David G. Haskins, Jr., secretary of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, will deliver the address.

Mrs. Charles H. Bond, V. P. G., D. A. R., and Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, D. A. R., will greet the audience. Italian children from the North End will sing, and "Paul Revere's Ride" will be read by the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Marian Longfellow.

PROHIBITIONISTS REPORT DEFICIT

The expense returns of the Boston Prohibition state committee have been reported as follows: Total expenses \$2712.58, total contributions \$2088.533 and total liabilities \$380.85.

The principal items of expense were the salary of J. A. Nicholls, secretary, \$365; American Advance Company for printing, \$250; J. B. Lewis for office rent, \$217.36. The larger items in the liability column are as follows: National Prohibition committee \$50, A. J. Orem for office rent, \$154.95; J. A. Nicholls, balance salary as secretary, \$100.

EDUCATORS ASKED TO A CONFERENCE

Invitations have been extended by Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, to representatives of the legislative committees of the State Superintendents Association and of the Teachers Federation and representatives of the school committees throughout the state to attend a conference at the State House Dec. 13 from 10 to 12 a. m.

At this gathering the discussion will center on the tenure of office of teachers in the state and upon the formation of a law governing the tenure

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Harris av., 11, ward 22; John D. Fallon, John Y. Peard's brick laundry, 100 Rutland av., rear, ward 4; Boston & Maine R. R.; frame coal hoppers, Glenwood pl., 17, ward 20; Louise E. Leonard; alter dwelling. Cabot st., 263, ward 18; Katherine Reddish; alter dwelling. Temple st., 200, ward 23; John A. Stiles; alter dwelling.

W. J. NAPHEN ASKS COURT TO RULE HE WAS ELECTED

Natick Representative Declares One Ballot Now Held in Doubt Should Be Given Him

Representative William J. Naphen of Natick was at the State House today and said he has filed with the supreme judicial court a petition for a writ of mandamus to require the selectmen of Natick to certify to his reelection to the House from the sixth Middlesex representative district.

This is expected to bring before the court the question of the validity of one of the ballots cast in Natick on which the reelection of Mr. Naphen is said to hinge.

Two of the town registrars of voters say the ballot should count for Mr. Naphen's Democratic opponent, while the other two registrars assert it to be void because it contains pencil marks after the names of both candidates.

In case the court decides the ballot to be valid and that it should count for Mr. Naphen's opponent, there would be a tie vote in the district and the Legislature would probably call for a special election.

HARVARD'S NEXT ORGAN RECITAL TUESDAY NIGHT

A series of organ recitals has been announced at Harvard, to be given alternately in Appleton chapel and Andover chapel once a month. They are open to the public. The next will be given tomorrow evening at Andover chapel. The series will close May 26.

Tomorrow evening the following program will be presented by Dr. A. T. Davidson, Jr., organist and choir-master, assisted by Mrs. Clara Jackson, soprano soloist:

Bach, prelude and fugue in C major; Guilman, elevation in A flat; Mendelssohn, "Hear Ye, Israel," Mrs. Jackson; Jensen, bridal song; Bach-Gounod, "Ave Maria," Mrs. Jackson; Ropartz, verset; Handel, "O Had I Jubal's Lyre," Mrs. Jackson; Tchaikovsky, andante cantabile; Lachner, march in B flat.

MR. WILSON AT WORK ON MESSAGE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson was completing his message to Congress today. He hoped to send it to the printer tomorrow. The President will read it in person to a joint session of the two houses. He said to callers today that he will consult the convenience of the leaders in the two Houses as to the time.

MISS WILEY MAKES BEQUESTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In the will of Miss Eunice A. Wiley, the local home for women is bequeathed \$1000, the messenger corps of the Baptist church \$200, the Wakefield Historical Society portraits of Dr. William Hay and her father, Adam Wiley.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The American Express Company received at North station over the Boston & Maine road this morning a train of passenger equipped refrigerator cars loaded with poultry from points on the Rutland road consigned to the Boston market.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444 occupied by Director T. De Witt Cuyler and party was attached to the first section of the New Haven road's shore line express from South station last evening en route to New York city.

John Buckley, general foreman of construction, terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derricks making extensive improvements on tracks 14 and 15 outside of North station train shed.

John O. Halliday, assistant to the general manager New Haven road, is a business visitor at South station general offices today.

MOTOR TRUCK COST SHOWN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Records kept by Fire Chief Cade show cost of gasoline, oil, chemical extinguishers and tire repairs on the motor fire truck for the first year of operation was \$117, or one fourth the expense of feeding the two horses.

TRACK LAYING TIME EXTENDED

An extension of time to May 1, 1914, has been granted by the city of Malden to the Bay State and Elevated railways, for relaying the tracks in Malden square.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh mackerel were again seen at T wharf today, when the little craft Two Brothers made fast to the pier with 1900 large fresh fish. Old fishermen predict that each succeeding mackerel arrived is the last of the season, but the fish still linger along the coast, and the prolonged season promises to hold for several weeks yet. Dealers bought the large fish today for 32 to 35 cents each. Boston is not the only port where mackerel are being landed, for reports received at T wharf today show a boat at Rockport with 1600 large fresh mackerel, and the following at Gloucester, Little Fannie 1250 large, Mary Emerson 550, and a second hurried trip of the Fannie 250.

Several good sized trips of fresh groundfish were landed at T wharf today. Prices to dealers were firm, steak cod jumping nearly twice the quotation of Saturday, and selling today at 8 1/2 cents per pound. Arrivals: Aethusa, 30,100 pounds, Ellen and Mary 74,300, Joanna 10,800, Robert and Edwin 21,000, Delphine Cabral 27,500, Jorgina 11,500, Louisa R. Sylva 14,400, Matthew S. Greer 26,500, Flavilla 19,000, Eva and Mildred 15,800, Washakie 21,000, Edith Silveira 10,100, Olive F. Hutchins 17,900, Sylvia 75,000, Aspinet 23,100, Terra-nova 41,500, and Frances J. O'Hara 35,700. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: Steak cod \$8.25, market cod \$3.50, haddock \$4.75, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Receipts of fresh fish landed at Gloucester by gill netters are gaining daily, and while today's report includes some of the vessels arriving Sunday, the total amount landed was 300,000 pounds, mostly pollock. Other arrivals today: Schooner Athlete from Nova Scotia with a cargo of salt cod and herring, a British schooner from Newfoundland with salt fish, Catherine Burke 20,000 pounds fresh halibut, 5000 pounds fresh fish, Cavalier from Portland, where she landed 15,000 pounds halibut Saturday, and the torchers with 200 barrels herring.

From Yarmouth, N. S., comes news that the Boston fishing schooner Squanto has arrived there partly dismasted with 3000 pounds mixed fish, which will probably be sold there. Adverse conditions were encountered. The Gloucester schooner Imperator, which was ashore at Half Moon was floated by inhabitants, who are holding her for salvage. Unfavorable conditions have driven the local fleet back to port with clear holds.

Tomorrow afternoon the Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Hiscoe, is expected to reach port from Liverpool with 14 cabin passengers. She was 575 miles east of Boston lights at 3:50 p. m. Sunday. The German freighter Lauterfels, Boston bound from Calcutta, was 400 miles east of Cape Race at 4:30 p. m. Sunday, and will probably arrive Friday.

Ignatius Dulsky of New York, who has been at Panama for several years, was one of the cabin passengers arriving here today from Port Limon on the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon. Mr. Dulsky said that conditions in the Canal Zone have improved wonderfully in the last few years, due to improved sanitary conditions. After leaving Panama he went to Costa Rica. Captain Trefry of the Limon reported remarkable weather, summer breezes prevailing all the way. The fruiter covered the distance in almost record time. She brought in a cargo of 25,000 stems of bananas which she began discharging today.

Next month direct passenger and freight steamship service between St. Johns, N. F., and Boston, will be established by the Black Diamond line. The steamer Morwenna, formerly the Ardeale, will start a fortnightly service, coming here direct from the Newfoundland port but calling at Halifax, N. S., on the return. Docking accommodations for the new line have been arranged at Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown. The line is owned by the Dominion Coal Company and J. E. Harlow is the Boston agent.

Notice to ship masters and others interested in shipping has been sent out by Lieut. Commander Frank Ridgely, acting hydrographer at Washington as follows: All vessels are earnestly requested to abstain from interfering with the radio stations at Arlington, Virginia and Paris, France, during the intervals from 7:30 p. m. to 8:45 p. m., seventy-fifth, meridian time, during which intervals time signals are exchanged. These signals will take place nightly except on Sundays and holidays until some time in April.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Canopic (Br), Metcalfe, Naples via Ponta Delgada.
Str Onondaga, Grogins, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str Sososia (Nor), Bjornes, New York.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Tug Paoli, Oliver, Portland, twg bge Strafford, New York.
Tug Orion, Doane, Sandwich, twg bge Doris.
Tug DeWitt C. Ivins, McCully, Booth-bay Harbor, twg bge Wacama.
Tug Richmond, Brown, Portland, twg bge Occidental, for Newport News, and Geo R Skofield, for Lambert's Point.
Tug Nesasket, Hammond, Portland

twg bge Lansford, Portsmouth for New York.

Tg Savage, Niehalski, Baltimore, twg bge Nos. 20 and 24.
Tug Watuppa, Hammond, New York, twg bge Summit Hill, do, and Sharon, Raritan River.

Cleared
Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Portland.
Str Bay State, Strout, do.
Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, bath Me.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str H. M. Whitney, Colborth, New York.
Str Prince Arthur (Br.), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str City of Macon, Hunson, Savannah.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailed
Strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; H. M. Whitney, New York; Governor Cobb, Portland, Eastport and St John, N. B.; tugs Vesta and William Sprague, twg bge Shamokin, West Lynn; Leader, twg bge Chenango, Newburyport; Richmond, twg bge Occidental, Newport News, Geo. R. Skofield, Lambert's point, and Pottsville, for Sewalls point; Jos O'Riordan, Ipswich, twg lighter Lynn; Paoli, New York, twg bge Strafford and Newburgh.

BILL PROPOSES MORE EFFICIENCY AMONG FIREMEN

Representative John A. Anderson of ward 20, has filed a petition for legislation to promote the efficiency of firemen in cities of 40,000 or more inhabitants. His accompanying bill provides that firemen in such cities shall be divided in two platoons; that the day platoon shall be on duty from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and the night platoon on duty from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m.; one platoon to be at liberty at all times except in emergency, and that in such cases the superior officer shall have the power to place the whole department on duty and to summon the members of the platoon who are off duty to serve while such emergency exists.

Representative Prime of Winchester has introduced a bill to amend chapter 494 of the acts of 1913, which provides for the establishment of local planning boards by cities and towns. Mr. Prime's bill amends this act by striking out the provision that it shall apply to all towns having a population of more than 10,000.

THEODORE N. VAIL, IT IS TESTIFIED, PROPOSED MERGER

CHICAGO—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, proposed a great merger of the independent and Bell interests at a meeting of several hundred representatives of the independents, according to Richard Valentine of Jansville, Wis., president of the Rock County (Wis.) Telephone Company, who testified for the government today in the hearing in the government's suit against the American company.

Mr. Valentine said that Mr. Vail broached the subject when the independents met in Chicago in 1910.

NEWSBOYS UNION ELECTS TO C. L. U.

Nine delegates have been elected by the Newsboys' Union to the Boston Central Labor Union. They are Thomas J. Mulken, Hyman J. Cohen, Jacob Millstein, Charles Frasca, Harry Weinberg, Maurice H. Zaromsky, Daniel V. Mulken, Jacob Applebaum and President Benjamin H. Robish.

As the educational board, Thomas J. Mulken, Hyman J. Cohen, M. H. Zaromsky, Jacob Applebaum and Samuel Rosen were chosen.

FOUR MEN ARE RESCUED

Roped around the waist in case their boat would not hold fast long enough, Walter A. Read, acting chief of police in Walpole, and Alfred Devault of Norwood paddled from the shore of New Pond, in Walpole, yesterday, and rescued four men from an overturned sailboat.

PRINTERS ASK AID FOR BILL

Committee of the Boston Typographical Union are now drawing resolutions to be presented to every member of Congress from Greater Boston districts, asking their aid to have the A. F. of L. anti-injunction bill, now pending in Congress, made law.

SINGLE TAX LECTURE PLANNED

"Why Women Should be Interested in the Single Tax" will be the subject of a free public lecture in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, next Saturday at 8 p. m. by Margaret Haley of Chicago, a political and economic reformer.

STATE OFFICER TO BE HONORED

Preceding a dinner to be given in his honor by trade unionists and friends at the Elks home Tuesday night, Frederick W. Mansfield, state treasurer-elect, will be paid tribute in a parade in East Boston.

SCHUBERT CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

The Schubert Club of Malden will hold the initial concert of the season tonight in the auditorium of the Center Methodist church, with use of the new organ.

TRADE GROWING IN PHILIPPINES SAYS W. C. FORBES

Former Governor-General of Islands Now Plain Business Man Again—Friends Call on Him

Agriculture and commerce of the Philippine islands is advancing rapidly, according to W. Cameron Forbes, former governor-general, who is at his desk as a business man today for the first time since 1904, when he went to the islands. Mr. Forbes was not prepared today to say what his views were as to the policy that should be adopted by the new administration under Francis Burton Harrison who succeeded him, but he was decidedly of the opinion that any move to give the natives independence at this time was premature. Mr. Forbes has yet to hear how matters are going in the islands since his departure, as he arrived in New York only Saturday, spent Sunday with his mother at Milton and just reached the point where he could open his mail this morning.

Not much opportunity was given to Mr. Forbes this morning, however, to do anything but greet friends. They came from neighboring offices and former business associates welcomed him back to the business of this city with a gladness increased by his absence of nine years or more.

Business men, however, were not the only visitors, as some of his relatives, including women, called to pay their respects. He brought back with him a native citizen of the islands who cannot as yet speak English. He is now in Mr. Forbes' office.

MR. FORBES TO BE GUEST

W. Cameron Forbes, former governor-general of the Philippines, is to be given a reception and welcome at the annual dinner of the Boston City Club Dec. 2 in the Copley Plaza.

NEW ARTISTS TO STAR IN OPERA'S OPENING TONIGHT

Mme. Dalavrez, Contralto, and Mr. Ancona, baritone, Will Be Unfamiliar Faces in "Jewels"

With a capacity house assured, the Boston opera company opens its fifth season tonight, presenting "The Jewels of the Madonna," and introducing two new singers, Mme. Dalavrez, contralto, and Mr. Ancona, baritone. Interpreted by these artists, by Mr. Ferrari, the tenor who is known in Boston for his singing in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," and by Mr. Moranzoni, the Italian conductor, the work is expected to disclose points of interest not brought out before. There will be a familiar quality of interpretation in the heroine's part, since Mme. Edvina is to reappear as Malilda.

The scenery will be that with which Joseph Urban won praise last season as a colorist and as a handler of middle-ground architecture and background vista. The chorus men and women who used to bring to realization so vividly the holiday folk of Naples will all be in their old places in the field. The mechanics who are known to the public only by the successful illusion of their scenic contrivances, by the rock-like stability of their pasteboard houses and canvas walls and by the naturalistic effects of light and shadow they infuse into the whole picture, will all be at their posts. The house will open with its routine established by weeks of careful rehearsing in all departments. The seating of the people in the auditorium will be directed by practically the same corps of ushers that superintended the aisles at the closing performance of the fourth season.

M'GREGOR BOOM GIVEN A START

Politicians see some significance in the "booming" of Councilor Alexander McGregor as a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1914 at the complimentary dinner given by the Inter-colonial Club at its clubhouse Saturday night to the president of the organization, John A. Campbell of East Boston, President Campbell, who has managed Councilor McGregor's political campaigns in the past, said that the councilor could be elected Governor next year if he received proper support. His remarks were received with general applause. Mr. McGregor also spoke briefly.

ARMY AVIATORS FALL

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lieuts. Eric L. Ellington and Hugh M. Kelley of the army aviation corps of the United States army were killed today by a fall from an aeroplane over North island in San Diego bay.

COAL MEN'S UNION ELECTS SOON

Election of officers for the Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union 68 will be held Dec. 14 at Wells Memorial hall. For the presidency there are three candidates: Frank P. Fall, Robert Black and Jeremiah Shea.

CRUISER CHESTER NEAR HAVANA

HAVANA—A wireless today from the United States scout cruiser Chester said she would arrive here this afternoon from Veracruz with Evaristo and Ernesto Madero.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Grosser Kurfuerst, for Bremen..... Nov. 25
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 25
*France, for Havre..... Nov. 26
*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 26
*Majesty, for Southampton..... Nov. 26
*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 27
*Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Nov. 27
*Adriatic, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 27
*Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Nov. 29
*Carmania, for Liverpool..... Nov. 29
*Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 29
*George Washington, for Bremen..... Nov. 29
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... Nov. 29
*Perugia, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 29

Sailings from Boston

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 27
*Sachsen, for Liverpool..... Nov. 27

Sailings from Philadelphia

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 28
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... Nov. 28

Sailings from Montreal

Corisican, for Liverpool..... Nov. 25
Lake Michigan, for Liverpool..... Nov. 25
Rutland, for Trieste..... Nov. 25

Sailings from Quebec

Empress of Britain, for New York..... Nov. 27

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Alania, for Boston..... Nov. 25
Dominion, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 26
Celtic, for New York..... Nov. 27
Coralia, for New York..... Nov. 27
Teutonia, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 27
Nemours, for Boston..... Nov. 27
Laplaid, for New York..... Nov. 29

Sailings from London

Minnehaha, for New York..... Nov. 27

Sailings from Southampton

Augusta Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 23
New York, for New York..... Nov. 23
Prinz Oskar, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 27
St. Paul, for New York..... Nov. 27
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, New York Nov. 30

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameroon, for New York..... Nov. 29

Sailings from Hamburg

Patricia, for New York..... Nov. 25

Sailings from Bremen

Friedrich der Grosse, for New York..... Nov. 29
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, New York Nov. 29

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES

Mails for—
Great Britain and Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth.
Germany, direct letters only, paid at 2 cents per ounce rate, via Bremen.
Great Britain and Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Europe, Egypt, West India, East India, British East Africa, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt and British East Africa), via Havre.
Azores Islands and Madeira, specially addressed for Italy, via Porto Velho.
Funchal and Naples.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Ireland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.
Madeira and Gibraltar, specially addressed, via New York, Funchal and Gibraltar.
Ireland, specially addressed other destinations, via Queenstown, Funchal and Liverpool.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Ireland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.
Madeira and Gibraltar, specially addressed, via New York, Funchal and Gibraltar.
Ireland, specially addressed other destinations, via Queenstown, Funchal and Liverpool.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. For other countries mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via New York, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Nov. 24, and 7 a. m., Nov. 24 and 25.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 8 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close: one half hour earlier than closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Thursday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5

Stocks Close Dull and Irregular London Is Firm

INTEREST IS LACKING IN SECURITIES

Little Buying or Selling Needed to Put Prices Up or Down as Market Is Very Narrow and Dull—Price Movement Small

AHMEEK DROPS AGAIN

Trading in the New York market—if the few transactions could be dignified as such—was quiet as usual this morning. Each day seems to try to make a new record for dullness. Naturally in a market of the kind price fluctuations are without significance.

If there should be a sudden necessity for selling a good-sized block of stock it would send prices down in a hurry as buyers are few. And if there should be urgent buying of a similar quantity of stock quotations would spring upward as quickly. But there is neither buying nor selling of any account and consequently no market to speak of.

Ahmeek made a new low record for this movement on the local exchange. There was some trading in Butte & Superior at fractionally higher prices. Comparatively few stocks were traded in and the transactions were small. Rumorously opened unchanged at 15 and dropped to 14 a new low point.

On the local exchange Ahmeek opened off 5 points at 245 and dropped 10 points further before midday. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 27½ and advanced fractionally. Boston & Maine was off ½ at the opening at 49½ and held around that figure. New Haven was off ¼ at the opening at 76½ and improved to 77.

Business almost came to a stop in the early afternoon on the New York exchange, total sales for the day promising to be the smallest of the year. Mexican Petroleum attracted a little attention by opening off ¼ at 43½, receding to 43½, and then advancing to 45. Copper Range was a weak feature of the local market.

DISSOLUTION OF PORTSMOUTH COAL MINING COMPANY

A special meeting of the Portsmouth Coal Mining Company will be held Dec. 3 at Portland, Me., to authorize dissolution of the company.

Secretary Robert T. Hay states that the mortgage formerly covering all the property owned by the company has been foreclosed by Hayden, Stone & Co. and the property has consequently passed from the control of the directors, who are of the unanimous opinion that the corporation will now be dissolved and its assets distributed among stockholders. The company has no debts, and assets, entirely cash, of about \$700,000 from which expenses incidental to dissolution proceedings before supreme judicial court of Maine will be paid, the balance being available for distribution.

TRADE REPORT FOR OCTOBER

WASHINGTON—The preliminary figures of the total value of the United States exports and imports for October and for 10 months compare with actual figures for the previous three years as follows (000 omitted):

	1913	1912	1911	1910
October	\$132,802	\$127,595	\$127,595	\$127,595
Imports	271,588	254,696	254,696	254,696
Exports	139,004	139,004	139,004	139,004
Imports	1,940,188	1,511,129	1,511,129	1,511,129
Exports	2,065,000	2,065,000	2,065,000	2,065,000
Imports	544,822	544,822	544,822	544,822

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange trading was quiet and weak in tone. Tin was off 5¢. Lead declined 5 points. Quotations: Lead 4.20@4.30, Spelter 5.20@5.30, Tin 39.25@39.65.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate northeast to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for Boston: England: Cloudy tonight, colder in western Massachusetts; Tuesday fair; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Generally fair weather with much sunshine prevails in about all parts of the country and there is little precipitation during the past 24 hours. The pressure is low in the Northeast and the extreme Northwest, and above the average in nearly all other districts. The high pressure area is central in the Mississippi valley. Temperatures are lower in the interior and eastern portions of the country and higher in the Northwest. They are below freezing in the upper Missouri valley and Canadian districts.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ... 42.12 noon ... 48
Average in Boston yesterday, 39.1-24.
IN OTHER CITIES (8 a. m. today):
Albany ... 42
Buffalo ... 42
Chicago ... 38
Cleveland ... 38
Denver ... 36
Detroit ... 36
Houston ... 36
Jacksonville ... 36
Kansas City ... 36
Newark ... 36
New York ... 36
Philadelphia ... 36
Pittsburgh ... 36
Portland ... 36
San Francisco ... 36
Seattle ... 36
St. Louis ... 36
St. Paul ... 36
Tampa ... 36
Washington ... 36
Wichita ... 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise ... 6:40 High water ... 11:30
Sun set ... 4:36 7:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m.
Length of day ... 9:30
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:36 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Ag Chem	43	43	43	43
Amalgamated	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	23	23	23	23
Am Can	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am Citrus	64	64	64	64
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am T & T	119	119	118 1/2	119
Anacosta	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Atchafalaya	92	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Atchafalaya	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Line	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Ohio	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cal Pac	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Can Pacific	224	224	224	224
Can Leather	24	24	24	24
Can Leather	94	94	94	94
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chi. Ind. & L.R.	66	66	66	66
Chi M & S	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
China	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chi & W	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chi & W	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chi & W	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Chgo Electric	139	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Goodrich	18	18	18	18
Grain Elevator	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81
Gr Ore	32	32	32	32
Gr Ore	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Illinois Cent	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Imp	14	14	14	14
Inter-Marine	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Inter-Mt	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Int Pump	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kan & Texas	19	19	19	19
Kan & Texas	53	53	53	53
Kan City S. P.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Lehigh Valley	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Lehigh Valley	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Lehigh Valley	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mex Petrol	69	69	69	69
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	26	26	26	26
Nat Enamel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. R. of M. d. p.	12	12	12	12
Nevada Cons	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
N. Y. Cent	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Northern Pac.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Old Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pac Mail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pennsylvania	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
People's Gas	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Pitts Coal	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Port St. Car	35	35	35	35
Pullman	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Ray Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	159	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Rail 1st pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Rep 1 & S pf.	79	79	79	79
Rumley	15	15	14	14
Rumley pf.	35	35	35	35
Seaboard A. L. pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Southern Pac.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Southern Pac. cfs.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Studebaker pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Tenn Copper	28	28	28	28
Third Ave	39	39	39	39
T. S. L. W.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Underwood	62	62	62	62
Un. B. & P. pf.	20	20	20	20
Union Pac.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Un. Ry of S. F. pf.	35	35	35	35
U. S. Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Westinghouse	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Wis Cent	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

STOCK ISSUE OF SAVOY OIL CO.

NEW YORK—Issuance of 8995 shares by Savoy Oil Company to stockholders at par, \$5, in proportion of one new share for each 10 held, will bring outstanding stock to \$500,000.

This concern is a producing company in the mid-continent field and has received benefit of high oil prices the current year. Dividends, paid monthly, have so far this year amounted to 85 cents a share, or 17 per cent, and with payment in December of 5 cents and 5 cents extra, the rate which has prevailed the last five months, the year's total dividends will be equivalent to 19 per cent. Last year the company paid out in dividends \$22,701, or 5 per cent.

In a statement for year ended Dec. 31, 1912, the company said it had no liabilities; controlled 2949 acres, of which 789 were under development; and was sole owner of 31 wells and joint owner of 28 wells.

Receipts last year were \$189,839, expenditures \$106,370.

The stock has recently been firm on the curb around \$8 a share.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—3307 lbs 40 bxs 177.56 lbs butter, 254 bxs cheese, 600 cs eggs.
1912—1989 lbs 40 bxs 97.65 lbs butter, 739 bxs cheese, 1068 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today—5307 pkgs butter, 326 bxs cheese, 4814 cs eggs.
1912—3847 pkgs butter, 2680 bxs cheese, 4865 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22—Egg mkt strong at 35 cents.

REDUCING FORCES

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Company is reducing its forces in all factories. Already something like 1600 have been laid off at Lynn, and about 1500 at Pittsfield, while the force here will be reduced by about 2000 men. The full in business, which has made this lay-off necessary, is considered only temporary.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO—A Board of Trade membership of \$250, off \$25 from the last previous sale

SENTIMENT IN LONDON MARKET MORE CHEERFUL

Business Generally Slow but Improving Conditions in Money Market Induce Some Buying of Gilt-Edged Investments

AMERICANS ARE FIRM

LONDON—Markets generally show improving tendency. English rails and Marconi shares closed firm.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Firmness was maintained in the late session and although movements were narrow, the general disposition was hopeful. Gilt-edged investments reflected in firmness, easy discounts. Notwithstanding the weakness in French exchange, home rails made relatively the best showing on the brighter aspects of the labor situation.

Americans responded to New York by steadiness, and Canadian Pacific on Mexican Railway, Ltd., issues worked fractionally better. Foreigners ruled quiet. Professionals bought mining issues. De Beers up 3-16 at 18 5-16. Rio Tinto unchanged at 71.

PARIS—Bourse left off weak.

BERLIN—A firm tone was apparent at the close of the bourse.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Retreat
Consols money	72 1/2	72 1/2
do account	72 1/2	72 1/2
Amalgamated	68 1/2	68 1/2
Atchafalaya	92 1/2	92 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	92 1/2	92 1/2
Canadian Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	109	109
Chicago Great Western	115 1/2	115 1/2
St. Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	175 1/2	175 1/2
Erie	6 1/2	6 1/2
do 1st pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2
Illinois Central	109 1/2	109 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	120 1/2	120 1/2
Kansas & Texas	19 1/2	19 1/2
New York Central	103 1/2	103 1/2
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ontario & Western	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pennsylvania	109 1/2	109 1/2
Reading	159 1/2	159 1/2
Southern Railway	21 1/2	21 1/2
Southern Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2
Union Pacific	149 1/2	149 1/2
United States Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2
Wabash	35 1/2	35 1/2

*Decline.

MONEY PLETHORA IS LIKELY WITH TURN OF YEAR

Many foresighted bankers predict a plethora of money with the turn of the year. This idea is based on the slowing down of business, on the absence of speculation and the general tendency to restrict expenditure and economize in both corporate and private life.

It appears that some national banks have been retiring a part of their circulation for the purpose of taking out government deposits with the bonds thus set free and the treasury department is taking steps to prevent this. At the time announcement was made of the deposit of public funds in the banks the secretary of the treasury stated that no deposits would be made with banks that did not have 40 per cent of capital in outstanding circulation, the idea being not to curtail the supply of currency in the country and probably also help the market for United States bonds, as 90 per cent of the deposits could be secured by commercial paper. The same motive is probably behind the treasury action in the present instance. That the order resulted in stimulating the taking out of additional circulation is shown by the increase in national bank circulation during October, from \$709,600,000 to \$722,600,000.

Note brokers enjoyed a fairly active time last week, but do not anticipate a heavy business this week because of the end of the month. But there has been a wider market for commercial paper, with the rates easier.

On call, money rates at 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent. Time money is 5 1/2 per cent for short dates and 5 1/2 per cent for six months. Outside commercial paper sells all the way from 3 1/2 to 6 per cent for six months, mostly 5 1/2 per cent for best names.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is 4 1/2 per cent for 60 days to five months and 4 1/2 per cent for six months. The market for commercial paper is easier in tone. Choice four months' names pass as low as 5 per cent and six months at 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is slightly easier in tone.

Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.80 1/2; demand, \$4.85 1/2; 60 days' sight, \$4.81; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80.

CHICAGO STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Am Can	28	28	28	28
Booth Fisheries	50	50	50	50
do pf	76	76	76	76
Chicago City Ry	109	109	109	109
Commonwealth Edison	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chicago Ry & Trust	212	212	212	212
Chicago Ry & Trust	212	212	212	212
do No 2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
do No 3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
do No 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Diamond Match	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Illinois Brick	61	61	61	61
Chicago Elevated	25	25	25	25
do pf	132	132	132	132
Quaker Oats	240	240	240	240
do pf	102	102	102	102
Am Ship Building	25	25	25	25
do pf	75	75	75	75
Sears, Roebuck Co.	171	171	171	171
do pf	122	122	122	122

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Settle
Ahmeek	245	245	230	230
Alaska Gold	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Algonquin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Ag Chem	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Amalgamated	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Amoskeag	60	60	60	60
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Am Sugar pf	114	114	113 1/2	114
Am Tel	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Woolen pf	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Ariz Com	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Atl Gulf & W I pf	16	16	16	16
Bonanza	500	500	500	500
Boston Elevated	84	84	84	84
Boston & Lowell	176	176	176	176
Boston & Maine	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Boston & Maine pf	65	65	65	65
Butte & Belknap	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4
Butte & Sup	27 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Calumet & Hecla	400	400	390	390
Chicago June pf	104	104	104	104
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Copper Range	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Copper River pf	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
East Boston	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
East Butte	10	10 1/2	10	10
Franklin	3	3	3	3
General Elec	139 1/2	139 1/2	138	138
General Elec pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Greene-Cannan	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Greene-Can Fran	23 1/2	23	22 1/2	23
Iron Creek Coal	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Iron Republic	17	17	17	17
Keweenaw	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lake Copper	5 1/2	4 1/2	5	5
Mason Valley	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Mass Elec	11	11	11	11
Mass Elec pf	64	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Mass Gas	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Mayflower	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mengenthal	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Mengenthal pf	39	40	39	39

Latest Financial News Cotton Trade

SIZE OF THE COTTON CROP THE ONE IMPORTANT FACTOR

Texas Traders Inclined to Believe It Will Be in Neighborhood of Fourteen Million Bales and Base Their Speculation on This—Market Holds Steady

GALVESTON, Tex.—Steadiness has characterized the cotton market in Texas during the past two weeks and trading has taken on a firmer tone. A general feeling of optimism now seems to pervade the atmosphere of the markets, and there is a sentiment among the trade that higher prices are to be recorded. The market has now advanced to a point where the weather conditions are of little force. The crop is made, and the only factor in the market today is, "What will the crop amount to?" This question is asked by every cotton trader, and none has yet been able to answer it to the satisfaction of all.

Crop estimates, private and governmental, have been seized by the trade with avidity. Some of these have been bullish, others bearish. They have varied widely, yet each was accepted by some members of the trade and heralded as the only approximately correct estimate of the crop yet made. These conditions show that there are two sides to the cotton market—one trying to minimize the amount of the crop to induce higher prices, and the other trying to overestimate the crop to force prices down.

The actual figures of the estimates have varied from 13,800,000 bales to 15,000,000 bales. The majority of the trade in Texas, however, appear to accept the estimate between these two. They split the difference and accept the mean, placing the crop at about 14,000,000 bales, and on this figure speculation to a large extent has been based.

Figures as to spinner's takings indicate an increase over last year, and this has exerted somewhat of a bullish influence in the Texas markets. There is also an increase in the consumption, according to census reports. These give a total consumption during October of 542,800 bales as compared with 519,000 bales last year. These figures of consumption are said to have established a new high record for a single month, and this fact has exerted no little influence. In the face of this it is also shown that domestic mills hold stocks in excess of stocks held at this time last year. All these things taken together are thought to mean that the trade is at last waking up to a full realization of the fact that there is not much cotton to be placed on the market and they must buy at present prices if they buy at all.

Cables from Liverpool have been encouraging and have been indicative of an increased demand and increased business. There seems to be a growing demand for cotton among the spinners and American exports are on the increase. These conditions are being closely watched and form one of the most important influences in the American markets.

It is reported that no high grades of cotton are available in Texas to fill orders.

This has forced up prices on good cotton. The cotton that is offered for sale is of the lower grades, having been damaged in the field before picking by the long continued rains. Much of this low grade cotton is moving, however, and it is believed that when it is moved out of the way much of the cotton picked early and held in the interior will begin to move. It is generally believed that this cotton will grade much higher than the cotton that has been moving.

Continued fair weather over most of the belt during the past two weeks has permitted the handling of the crop on a larger scale than before. Much cotton has moved and there is a better showing in the movement to ports. It is believed now that practically all the cotton in the eastern belt has moved and that the Texas cotton will form the principal staple in the market for the rest of the present season. Movements to ports of the eastern belt as compared with the movements to ports in Texas will reveal the fact that there is a decided falling off in the movement to the eastern ports and a decided increase in the movement to ports of Texas.

While the markets have been generally bullish, several considerations have served to keep the bears from asserting themselves too strongly. The estimates were taken as generally bearish in tone, consumption by domestic mills showed an increase; well defined rumors were that a large amount of cotton is due to be taken upon contract for shipment to Liverpool. This last factor has proved exceptionally strong here in Texas, and especially in the Galveston exchange, Galveston being the port from which this cotton would be shipped. Ever since the English houses took up 60,000 bales last spring and reduced the stock to the lowest quantity on record for the year, talk of shipment of cotton to Liverpool has made the bears feel anxious.

It is generally believed that the southern holders of cotton hold the key to the situation, and these holders are the farmers. They have held the first cotton picked, and are even yet in exceptionally strong position. They have set their price, and are in position to hold till they get it. They have refused absolutely to be driven from their places of cover by the fluctuations of the market, not even by advances of more than \$2.50 a bale, and sudden drops fully as heavy. They want 15 cents for their cotton, and it seems that they will get it.

The trade in Texas appears more and more to be coming to a realization of the fact that there is not much cotton this year. Receipts have not been up to normal, and the crop is about all picked. Gins in all parts of the state are even now running only on certain days. The cotton that is being held by the farmers is practically all the cotton now in Texas.

OUTLOOK FOR VIRGINIA'S DEFERRED SIXES FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—Before the end of next year owners of Virginia deferred 6 per cent certificates, representing West Virginia's portion of debt of the combined states before they separated in the civil war, may have an opportunity to dig them out of the bottom of their non-interest paying securities and exchange them for something they can place in their active list.

The greater part of these certificates are still held by original owners, many of them having come down in families or firms from a previous generation. Some are held abroad by banks and insurance companies. A considerable amount is believed to have been lost or destroyed when selling around three to four. Most of these now outstanding are represented by deposit certificates of Brown Bros. & Co., who brought enough of them together to prevail upon Virginia to bring action against West Virginia to force a settlement of its share of the debt.

At the passing of a few of the large holders their securities have been sold, and these have supplied the narrow speculative market for many years. Because the supply is small, there has never been a close market. Recently there has been a demand from a better source than usual, which has sent them up from 53 to 59 in less than a week.

This advance was due to recent order of Chief Justice White, assigning the debt case for final hearing before supreme court April 13, 1914. If representatives of Virginia and West Virginia do not come to an agreement before that time. In March, 1911, the supreme court rendered a decision fixing West Virginia's share of principal debt at \$7,182,507, but referred adjustment of interest to commissioners of the two states.

Those who have followed the case from the time Virginia funded two thirds of the old debt in 1871, and issued deferred certificates for West Virginia's share, say it is impossible to predict what the certificate holders are likely to receive in a final settlement. In the first place, it is not known what amount of interest will be agreed upon or determined by the court, and among possible other items there are expenses of the present com-

mittee, which has been working on the matter 15 years.

There were about \$15,000,000 of the deferred debt certificates issued to the public, according to the best records. Of these \$12,700,000 are now said to be outstanding, and \$11,116,565 have been deposited with Brown Brothers & Co. and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some light may be shed on the possible payment on these certificates by the fact that Virginia in the 80s, with the consent of its creditors, scaled down its debt to about 60 per cent and its accrued interest to about 30 per cent.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The naval stores market was active at the close of the week and dealers were supplying demands for rosin and turpentine which have been delayed by the inability to secure spot supplies. Spirits of turpentine was available at 46 1/4 cents per gallon as compared with a price of about 45 cents a little over a week ago. Savannah was reported very much firmer on the basis of 44 1/4 cents per gallon. Receipts of both rosin and turpentine have shown a material falling off at southern points during the past week or 10 days and no material recession can be anticipated in prices.

Rosin—Leading descriptions of rosins are being very firmly maintained in most quarters. The common to good strained grades are only available at from \$4.10 to \$4.50, while medium and pale descriptions range all the way from \$4.15 to \$7.75. The consuming element has been very much in evidence during the past week, general trade demands also being larger. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$4.10@4.20, D \$4.15@4.20, E \$4.15@4.20, F \$4.20@4.35, G \$4.25@4.35, H \$4.25@4.35, I \$4.35@4.40, K \$4.40@4.50, M \$5.50@5.60, N \$6.50@6.60, W \$7@7.10, WW \$7.25@7.35.

Tar and pitch—There is a growing scarcity of all descriptions of tar. The kiln-burned and retort grades in consequence of the almost impossibility of procuring stocks have been advanced to a basis of \$8.25@8.50, but even these prices are only nominal. Pitch is quiet. There has been some jobbing demand at \$4@4.25 for round lots.

IS CONFIDENT STOCK MARKET WILL REBOUND

Horace White Predicts That Low Prices and Small Business Will Give Place in Time to Much Greater Activity

WAR SCARES COSTLY

NEW YORK—Horace White, who served as chairman of the Hughes committee that investigated the New York stock exchange and who has enjoyed a wide experience in financial affairs, was quoted as being confident that the depression of recent months in security markets does not represent a permanent change.

"The stock exchange will recover," predicted Mr. White. "The present situation which is confronting brokers and Wall street generally is a reflection of industrial and business conditions. We are witnessing one of the downward sweeps of the pendulum. The direction will change in time. The public will come back into the market and brokers will again see the record transactions on the floor equal, and probably exceed, the figures made at the height of the last period of general public interest in the stock market."

"The real cause of the present financial unrest is comparatively plain if you do not go too far back. There is a scarcity of capital throughout the world. More demands are being made for money than it is possible to supply. The asking and refusing scares both the investor and the business executive. In fact, they are both in danger of getting the impression that conditions are more serious than perhaps is the case."

"War and the threat of war are largely responsible for the scarcity of money. The Balkan troubles extinguished many millions of capital and the atmosphere which has enveloped Europe since those events has not been reassuring. Practically every government on the other side of the Atlantic has been straining every resource to build navies and to strengthen armies. This expenditure has not only been unproductive but the spectacle of so many billions of dollars put to such use has tended to alarm conservative investors and to discourage legitimate investment."

"The difference between the present available supply of capital and an amount of money sufficient to satisfy all reasonable demands of legitimate business enterprises would be speedily adjusted if the excessive appropriations which governments have been demanding for armaments should cease. And I believe that the time is near at hand when we can look for more rational behavior among nations."

"The settlement of the Mexican situation would have a beneficial effect upon business everywhere, but I do not think that there will be any war in which we shall take part. If the United States sends an armed force across the border on any plea whatever, this country will suffer lasting injury to its reputation and commercial interests, and President Wilson's administration will be damaged accordingly."

NORMAL OUTPUT OF CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO.

NEW YORK—California Petroleum Company's production has shown little change since the beginning of September, when directors issued their statement in connection with the passing of the common dividend.

At that time it was stated production in July was 454,627 barrels, and that for August 480,170 barrels. In September the output was about the same as that for July, amounting to 452,807, while October showed a production of 467,700.

Production for 10 months to Nov. 1, this year, aggregated 4,570,574 barrels and should the output continue at the rate of between 450,000 and 465,000 barrels during this month and next, the year's total will be about 5,500,000 barrels compared with 5,700,000 barrels for 1912.

It is understood that Ralph Arnold has recently revised his report on the condition and prospects of the company and now says that the proposed expenditures of \$850,000 for development should only be required this year and that if normal conditions prevail in future years development expenditures should not be so large.

According to interests in close touch with affairs of California Petroleum Company, unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime, directors will probably declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 percent on the preferred stock at the December meeting.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON—E. S. Holmes, Jr., former associate statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the cotton crop at 15,205,000 bales.

RHODE ISLAND BONDS

PROVIDENCE—Applications aggregating \$1,875,500 were received for the \$250,000 state bonds at par, or 7 1/2 times the amount of the issue.

MONEY RATES IN THE WEST - HOLD STEADY

CHICAGO—The situation with respect to the western money market exhibits no change from that which has existed for the past several weeks. Leading bankers are free to express themselves that as the weeks pass and the year draws to a close, the precedent of other years will be continued and rates of money will tend to grow easier. However, there is a period of reaction, which must naturally be met.

The over expansion in many lines in commercial and industrial world has resulted in the tying up of an immense amount of capital, and the most perfect example may be found in railroads, who felt the necessity of erecting and improving terminals involving many millions of dollars. Their capital has been expended in a great measure, so that when conditions so shape themselves that they find it impossible to borrow funds on their securities, improvements in the way of ordinary replacements must wait, industries from whom they are accustomed to make their purchases immediately feel the loss of their orders, and the money market incidentally holds tight. Trade recession is beginning to be felt to some extent, but not in any way pronounced, as factors, such as the crop movement, seasonal buying and holiday purchasing are sufficient to maintain a good volume of business.

Deposits at the larger banks are showing an amount about equal to that of a year ago, and loans have been liquidated as to not exceed those of last year. Borrowing is of a normal character, and rates of interest are firmly held on a 6 per cent basis. Interior banks continue to make strong requests for funds, and are making little impression toward reducing their obligations with banks at the larger centers. Their efforts to induce shippers of grain to commence their deliveries is met with no avail, and they must, therefore, wait the return of funds from such sources until the market warrants the going forward of the crops.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Final dissolution of the Baltimore & Boston Barge Company has been decided upon.

Total sales of 624,000 shares on New York stock exchange last week made smallest week in 16 years.

President Brown of National Railways of Mexico is in New York negotiating for funds to meet maturities coming due in December and January.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Puritan Mills of Fall River by creditors whose claims are about \$300. This action was taken as a measure of protection for creditors.

In order to make more room for its operating company, Boston & Maine, the Boston & Lowell has moved its own office from its longtime location on the second floor in its North station to the Fiske building, 80 State street.

Capital stock of National Bank of Nicaragua has been increased by cash payments from \$100,000 to \$300,000. Fifty-one per cent is owned by Brown Brothers and J. W. Seligman & Co., and 49 per cent by Nicaragua.

President Brown of the National Railways of Mexico has arranged for conference relative to raising \$3,300,000 to pay interest due Dec. 1 and Jan. 1.

Bankers representing Speyer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., will attend the conference.

Sir George Paish, editor of London Statist, feels that public opinion is swinging in this country to a position much more favorable to railways, and he expects increases both by interstate commerce commission and by state authorities. Sir George estimates excess of imports over exports from United States by end of this year at over \$1,000,000,000 including gold and silver.

Berlin special says money has grown so easy that it is almost impossible to place call loans at 2 1/2 per cent, which represents Berlin's minimum rate. Bankers find themselves overstocked with cash flowing in from provinces. This constitutes funds realized from recent sales of securities which owners are holding in readiness for big loans expected after new year. It is significant that contango rates are easiest since August, 1912, and lowest November rates for a number of years. Trading is light on the bourse.

BITUMINOUS COAL TRADE IS STEADY

NEW YORK—The bituminous trade holds steady in spite of talk of declining business. The textile centers seem to distrust industrial conditions and are very conservative in purchases of coal. In general this is offset by an effort of large consumers and railroads to store coal in view of possible wage disturbances after opening of the new year. The Colorado strike has affected western supply, as have the storms in the mountainous soft coal regions of the East and of the near South.

Car shortage on the whole has been less, one reason being the effect of steady accessions to car equipment by some leading carriers. Stoppage of lake transportation has released coal intended for upper lakes and kept the situation in an easier state than conditions really warrant. Export is increasing after a lull of some months, a curious feature of this being the growing trade with Mexican ports.

UNITED FRUIT SELLING COST IS QUITE LOW

Expense of Disposing of Twenty-Five Million Dollars Worth of Bananas Less Than Five Per Cent Last Fiscal Year

WILL INCREASE FLEET

It is sufficient illustration of the efficiency of organization which characterizes the United Fruit Company's operations to state that its selling organization in the year to Sept. 30 last sold a total of not far from \$25,000,000 of bananas in the United States at a selling cost of much less than 5 per cent, and with a loss in bad debts of less than 1/2 per cent. These fruit sales produced over 50,000 cars of freight for the railroads of the United States. This means of course 50,000 cars for shipment; and obviously does not include the very heavy sales made locally in such big distributing centers as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, which are all ports of entry, and whose fruit is carted off by team or express.

The United Fruit Company has decided to increase its fleet of owned steamers by six, of which three will be exclusively freight and three freight and passenger boats. The Elders & Ryffes will also add several steamers to its fleet and these will be designed to handle both freight and passengers, the accommodations for the latter providing for 84 per cent.

These new boats are to be built in Ireland by the same builders who have given the company its present 42 steamers. They will require 18 months for construction, which means 1915 before delivery.

The construction of these boats requires no financing at least for many months to come. So far as the Elders & Ryffes boats are concerned the Fruit Company will not be called upon for any contribution, as Elders & Ryffes has surplus resources in its own treasury sufficient to finance this important addition to its tonnage.

Under the plan which United Fruit has followed in building its steamers, the English shipbuilders have taken securities in payment of 75 per cent or more of the steamers. These securities are to be retired in serial lots and it is interesting to know that at present there are several boats in the United Fruit fleet which will be paid for in full next summer and against which no capital obligations will be outstanding. The English subsidiary, Elders & Ryffes, has three or four boats which are already paid for in full. Ultimately United Fruit and its associate promise to have a \$25,000,000 fleet entirely paid for out of earnings.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 24)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baker—H. F. and H. C. Sawyer of Sawyer & Sons; E. S. Dickson of E. S. Dickson & Co.; C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connell & Co.; C. U. S. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Geo. M. Smartt of Smartt Bros.; C. S. Cincinnati—Nathan Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Copley Place, N. Y.—J. E. C. Hagerstown, Md.—Wm. Sandler of Golden States Shoe Co.; Essex, Mass.—Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—A. Kauffman of Sommer & Kauffman; Essex, Mass.—Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS: Copenhagen—Peter Schmidt; U. S. Boston—Eng.—Harry Weston of Henry Weston & Sons; Tour. London—Eng.—E. S. Ward of Fisher, King & Co.; Tour. London—Eng.—Mr. Baker of Schoeller, Baker & Co.; Philadelphia—A. S. Hottle and F. L. Thomson; U. S. Woodstock, Ont.—J. F. Dickinson; U. S. The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and make information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND'S YEAR

The annual report of the Southern New England railroad, as filed with the Massachusetts public service commission for the fiscal year, shows \$198 cash on hand June 30 last, compared with \$626,435 on corresponding date in 1912. In the meantime the property account increased by \$875,891, or from \$337,652 to \$1,213,543.

The general balance sheet shows an increase of \$469,868 in miscellaneous accounts receivable. On the credit side there is an increase of \$929,568 in miscellaneous accounts payable. Miscellaneous accounts receivable on June 30 last stood at \$1,551,512 and miscellaneous accounts payable at \$1,567,482. There is no statement in the report to show what these items represent.

WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON—The sixth series of the wool auction sales will be opened here tomorrow and the close is fixed for Dec. 10. During the first week 54,000 bales will be offered.

BANK EXAMINATIONS

Audits and examinations of Accounts. Appraisals of values of Land, Buildings and Machinery. Reports and recommendations on economies in Factory operations. Financial and Cost Systems of Account.

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HOW NEW YORK CENTRAL HAS PROSPERED IN RECENT YEARS

Under President Brown's Administration Company Has Had Great Gain in Traffic, Earnings and Physical Development—Operating Efficiency

The resignation of W. C. Brown from the presidency of the New York Central lines did not come as a great surprise to the financial community as the rumor that he contemplated retirement has made its appearance from time to time during the last two years. Under his administration which terminates Jan. 1, having covered a period of five years, New York Central has had an era of remarkable growth in traffic, earnings and physical improvement.

During this time the plan of consolidating the various Central properties took shape—the initial step being the proposal to consolidate the Lake Shore with the Central, the outcome of which is not yet determined. If that step is effected, the road plans a big mortgage for refunding and improvement by which, in President Brown's own words, "the properties may be operated and financed as a unit and there may be effected a more equitable application of earnings and division of expenses."

Among other noteworthy achievements during President Brown's administration have been the completion of the Grand Central terminal and the electrification of the service in and about New York.

The New York Central itself has shown a steady expansion in both gross and net earnings and a corresponding increase in outstanding capital stock and bonded debt as the result of its extensive program of improvement. In consequence of this and the burdens imposed by the higher cost of labor and material which have inflated operating expenses, New York Central's dividend balance in terms of percentage on the stock has shown but slight change in the intervening years. It is, however, a noticeable fact that the share earnings of trunk lines have remained quite steady, a consideration which has given these stocks, hitherto, considerable stability. No very big balances have been shown as is the case

of some of the western roads, but neither have there been any pronounced slumps. New York Central's gross earnings in the current year which ends Dec. 31, should cross the \$115,000,000 mark. This would represent a gain in operating revenues of about 37 per cent since W. C. Brown became president of the road, in February, 1909. Taking, however, the actual figures of the last fiscal year compared with 1908 there was an increase of nearly \$28,000,000, or about 31 per cent. Net earnings available for dividends in the same time increased \$4,803,961, or 52.9 per cent. Share earnings were 6.23 per cent, against 5.08 per cent in the 1908 year. Revenue freight carried increased 12,823,020 tons, or 32.8 per cent, and the number of passengers transported gained 8,813,983, or 20.7 per cent.

The following table shows the increases in earnings of the 1912 year over 1908, and some significant figures on traffic for the New York Central proper:

	1912	Increase
Gross	\$100,000,000	\$23,000,000
Total net	46,700,000	11,000,000
Net per div.	13,870,000	4,800,000
Yield on stock	6.23	1.15
Tons rev. fr.	51,901,182	12,823,020
Pass. carried	51,267,738	8,813,983
Outst. cap. st.	227,727,300	44,000,000
Bonded debt	346,025,225	102,613,250
Av. tons rev. fr.	465	51.21

The gain in efficiency of operation is shown in the increased train loading. The average number of tons of revenue freight per train mile in 1912 was 465, whereas in 1908 it was only 384, an increase of 81 tons, or 21 per cent.

In connection with earnings of the current year in trunk line territory, it is interesting to note that those of the parent companies, in the case of both the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems, have made a relatively better showing than the systems as a whole. This is directly traceable to the losses which western lines suffered in the spring as the result of floods.

TELEPHONE CONVERTIBLES BELOW "COST OF PRODUCTION"

Attention is being directed to the new American Telephone 4 1/2 per cent convertible bonds because, for one thing, they are below the "cost of production" at current prices. Only within a few months subscribers paid par for these bonds, and the company actually received 98, while the current market is 94 1/2. The paper shrinkage in principal has used up the coupon interest, and more.

When these bonds become convertible on March 1, 1915, \$120 (par) of bonds is worth about \$113, while the stock is quoted at 118 1/2. This difference in price favoring purchase of the bonds is more apparent than real, however, for the reason that between now and the conversion date the income of the holder of 100 shares of stock will be considerably larger than that received by the holder of \$120,000 in bonds.

As a concrete illustration: An American Telephone stockholder who disposes

of 100 shares of stock now and buys \$120,000 of bonds receives 4 1/2 per cent coupon interest up to March 1, 1915, or a total of \$901.50. His 100 shares of stock would have yielded 5 2/3 quarterly dividends of \$2 each, or a total of \$1133, so that such a transaction would net a loss in income of \$441.50. On the basis of prevailing quotations the balance remaining after sale of 100 shares of stock and subsequent purchase of \$120,000 of bonds is \$392.50, viz.: stock at 118 1/2 and bonds at 94 1/2. In other words, this \$392.50 is a net loss, subject to a deduction of \$44 50, and the remaining \$151.50 is in turn subject to deductions for commission and adjustment of interest, etc. Roughly speaking, though, there is an advantage of about a point a share at existing prices in the sale of American Telephone stock and reinvestment in the bonds, barring a possible "right" to shareholders before the conversion date which would be lost to the stockholder who changed his investment.

STANDARD OIL OF KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE—Directors of Standard Oil of Kentucky have called a special meeting at Louisville Dec. 18 for voting on a proposition to authorize increase in stock from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Notice to stockholders says: "Based upon surplus, directors believe that in the near future they will be justified in declaring a cash dividend of 200 per cent, and it is proposed to accord stockholders pro rata, according to holdings at a time hereafter announced, privilege of purchasing the new stock at par."

Standard Oil of Kentucky profits for six months ended June 30 were \$514,313, equivalent to 51 per cent on stock for the six months.

FREIGHT CAR SURPLUS LARGER

NEW YORK—The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association states that on Nov. 15 there was a net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada of 22,632, compared with a net shortage on Nov. 1, of 1842, an increase of 24,474 cars. Gross surplus increased from 38,276 to 40,050, while the gross shortage fell from 40,148 to 23,407.

In two weeks ended Nov. 15 net shortage box cars 9689 was turned into a net surplus 7949, while net shortage of 8875 in coal cars became a net surplus of 2043. Net surplus of flat cars on Nov. 15 was 1538.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE

NEW YORK—An official of Mergenthaler Linotype Company says order for machines received during October showed an increase of 29 per cent over the same month last year. Earnings for that month also showed an increase

BELIEVERS IN COOPERATION

CHICAGO—President Markham of the Illinois Central has returned to Chicago after a tour of the South where, he said, the agents did their part well in the first "get-together" campaign. On the tour officials of the company addressed public gatherings on subjects of interest to the people and the railroad. The plan has been a big success in the South and it is believed it will be the same in the West, where it will be tried at once. Mr. Markham says:

"The get-together meetings were a great success. We had meetings at different points. The subordinate officers, agents and others of the company were well received and we believe the cooperation with the shippers and the public generally will redound to the benefit of both sides. It also will serve another purpose, that is to have our representatives cultivate the faculty of ready and impromptu speaking, thinking quickly and being able to talk to assemblies without embarrassment."

President Markham adds that all obligations of the rural citizens are being met and next year will be a big one in the South.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$16,622,162	\$19,098,020

fullback and quarterback and is the best backfield men in recent

THE HOME FORUM

THOUGHT OUR HOUSE OF PRAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS written, "My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." It was immediately after his triumphant entry into Jerusalem that Jesus, with the fearlessness born of an abiding confidence in the omnipotence of God, addressed these words to those who bought and sold in the temple. Until Christian Science came to the writer, with its wonderful revelation of the spiritual truth underlying every event recorded in the Bible, this incident was accepted chiefly as a warning against any desecration of buildings consecrated to the worship of God. But the light thrown on the Scriptures through the study of Christian Science and the attempt to put its teachings into practice has revealed a far deeper meaning.

Before we can grasp this deeper meaning it is necessary to try to realize what prayer means to the Christian Scientist. The first words in the first chapter of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 1), give a comprehensive definition of prayer: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." The house of prayer therefore must surely be the consciousness that knows God's omnipotence, that understands His creation to be spiritual and perfect, that reflects His unchanging love for all His children.

The action of Jesus in driving out the moneychangers was doubtless an active protest against the degradation of thought which had made such a proceeding as buying and selling possible in the court of the temple. But for those who look to Jesus as the Example and Way-shower this incident holds a more profound lesson. It indicates the radical reformatory process necessary to insure success in our efforts to negative the false claims of evil. We look our houses and our windows with the utmost care to protect ourselves against material loss, but few of us exercise the same constant and watchful care with regard to our mental homes. This is probably because the majority of mankind does not yet realize that the belief is false that one's unity with good, one's at-onement with the Father, can be interrupted, thus stealing away our happiness. As soon as we begin, even dimly, to recognize this we see how important it is to exercise such faithful and untiring watchfulness over

our mental atmosphere as will render impossible the entrance of the thought-thieves of fear, dishonesty, self-pity, criticism, condemnation and many other phases of mortal thinking. These, claiming place and power, would rob us of the buoyancy of thought, the serene assurance of good as an omnipresent reality, which rightfully belongs to every house of prayer, i. e., every individual consciousness.

To preserve the integrity of thought appertaining to man as the reflection of God, it is important to remember that prayer is not an agonized petition for changed conditions, mental, moral or physical, to a God who awaits these petitions in order to glorify Himself by final intervention. True prayer is the tranquil, effortless recognition of God, Love, as the only power in the universe and of man as the perfect likeness of that Love—knowing nothing, experiencing nothing, expressing nothing but Love. The compelling sweetness of this true consciousness is potent to overcome the most determined resistance. Who can measure the refreshing and supporting power of the mental poise that remains undisturbed by the turmoil of earthly discords, unrelayed by the sense of earthly success, because it knows the activity of good as the only fact to be reckoned with, and holds success cheap that is not the result of a closer communion with divine Mind?

It is typical that into the purified temple were brought numberless sick and suffering mortals who instantly experienced the healing which radiated like a benediction from the sanctified thought of Jesus. A consciousness purged from

false concepts constitutes a force on the side of good to which no limits can be set. God-reflected thought exhales love, joy, peace as spontaneously as the sun-warmed pine tree sends its refreshing scent into the summer air.

Christian Science has been revealed to show mankind how to set about this purification of thought in a practical manner. It first urges the necessity for cultivating spiritual sense, which Mrs. Eddy defines as "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God" (Science and Health, p. 200). On almost every page of this text-book we find the insistent demand that this understanding of God be expressed in the daily living of the student. Innate honesty with oneself is essential—the deep heart-searching that fears not what it finds, but patiently and courageously replaces the distorted, worthless concepts of human thought with the spiritual facts of being.

Perhaps this seems an impossible demand to one laboring under the seeming burden of sin, sickness and lack. But the house of prayer is our Father's house, and "in my Father's house are many mansions," perfect spiritual houses of peace, whose ever open door "no man can shut," where each individual finds, now and always, "every good gift and every perfect gift" lovingly prepared for him and satisfying unflinchingly his smallest need. The daily, hourly endeavor to keep our house of prayer free from the thieves of material thinking will enable us eventually to "attain the bliss of loving unselfishly, working patiently, and conquering all that is unlike God" (Science and Health, p. 202).

EARLY PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS

OLD iron furnaces in Pennsylvania are the subject of a letter lately sent to the Public Ledger of Philadelphia by some one who has been wandering around the hills back of Stateville in the eastern part of the state. There are also many of these interesting relics in the western part of the state, which shows the wide distribution of the state's iron industry even in the old time and promises a good field to a writer who is said to be preparing a history of the early iron furnaces of Pennsylvania. Near Easton are to be found the old Glendon furnaces, the Lucy, Durham and Chain Dam furnaces. The Glendon furnace was in active operation up to 1893 and in the same vicinity this writer has lately seen the remains of the old Lehigh furnace which dates from revolutionary times.

The making of iron ore in these high-piled furnaces was put on a commercial basis in Pennsylvania in 1716-1718, when the furnace on the Marquette creek, near Pottstown, was started. Pennsylvania rose at once to be the greatest iron-producing state of the Union, and to this day, for all her coal and oil, iron and steel are the greatest source of her riches. The total output of iron and steel amounts to about \$500,000,000 a year. Until 1840 charcoal was used for the ore smelters, but then anthracite and coke began to supersede it so that

many of these furnaces began to go out of business from lack of fuel that would enable them to compete with other portions of the state. However, furnaces at Catawissa, Pa., and at Pequest and Newton, N. J., are among the present-day producers, and their output is well known to the iron trade.

Book Lover's Shop

One of the most successful book sellers in Boston, one who owns a tiny shop half under the street, where rare copies of old books and prints are to be had as well as newer books, began as a traveling salesman for a manufacturing company. The love of books was in him, however, and as soon as he had gathered a little capital he went into this charming enterprise, one of the most individual of all Boston's shops and one that smacks most of the Boston of older fame.

Scented Geraniums

Heliotrope and scented geranium make good house plants, grown in pots, and in summer should be bedded out in a sunny situation. Scented geraniums include rose, balm, walnut, nutmeg, mint and lemon, and the foliage when dried is useful for sachet bags and scenting clothing.—New York Sun.

LA CADIE, LAND OF EVANGELINE

THE recent dramatization of Longfellow's "Evangeline," with its story of Acadie, turns thought anew to the early French settlements in the northern part of America. In 1605 Henry IV, King of France, gave letters-patent to Pierre du Gua or du Guast, making him lieutenant-general of Acadie, or the region of New France that lay between the fortieth and forty-sixth parallels. This is the first mention of the name. The grant nominally included part of what is now Canada, all New England, New York and most of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia being on the fortieth parallel. As notions of boundary lines were very vague in those days, we find by 1630 these claims of France reduced to include only the St. Lawrence basin and part of Maine in what was already called New England, with of course the large claims in the West. However the western boundary of Acadie seems soon to have been established as a due north from the mouth of the Penobscot river, which would include about half of Maine. This made the Atlantic ocean the southern boundary of the region. It is worth noting as a piece of poetic fulfillment, however, that Philadelphia, near the line which bounded Acadie in the original patent, was the meeting place of the exiled Gabriel and Evangeline.

The first land patent called the region "La Cadie." This later became Acadie, though Champlain in his accounts of his own voyages called it Acadia. Some writers hold that it was called Acadia, as a land of rural delights, but more think the origin was in a name of the Micmac Indians. The same termination is found in such Indian names as Passamaquoddy and Winnepesaukee and in Tracadie. But it is also a French termination.

Sieur de Monts, as du Guast was called, was thus the chief of the expedition that settled Port Royal, Nova Scotia, a place famous in the early story of the land, but afterward named Annapolis by the British. Port Royal was so named for its magnificent site, and there is dispute as to who gave the name. Seigneur Poutin, court, who was in charge of one of the two ships of the du Guast expedition,

was, however, allotted the place, including vague reaches of southern territory and thus the Sieur de Poutin court became the first ruler having landed proprietorship in what afterward became the state of Maine. Later we find Poutin court making a voyage down the coast of Maine, to survey his Acadie and returning to Port Royal where his friend Lescarbot, historian of New France, prepared a theatrical entertainment for his reception. This characteristically French celebration of course had its verses and they are still in existence. For Lescarbot published them among his other poems under the name "Muses of New France." Thus poetry was busy with the Acadiean land from the very first.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Facts About Insects

Facts about the strength of the bumble bee are given in the Youths Companion, which says that it has been proved that the bee can draw more than 300 times its own weight. This means that its pulling power is 30 times as great as the pulling power of a horse or a man. The test was made by harnessing the bee to a tiny little coach. Then little by little weight was added to the coach until it was found out how much the bee could draw. The total weight was 601 grains. Then the strongest insect of all was tried. This is the little creature called an earwig, which was as proved can draw 530 times its own weight. This insect, then, is 53 times as strong as a horse or a man.

Children Learn Art

Everybody likes pictures and so the New York children are pretty sure to be glad that they are all invited to hear some stories about the famous pictures in the Metropolitan Art Museum. The talks come on Saturday mornings, every other week. The first one was about the man who painted dogs, Landseer. He loved dogs and this is why he could make such wonderful pictures of them. Other

A Song of Hope

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of tomorrow,
What are you weaving?
Labor and sorrow?
Look at your loom again.
Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life's in the loom!
Room for it—
Room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of tomorrow,
Lighter the labor
And sweeter the sorrow.
Now—while the shuttles fly
Faster and faster,
Up, and be at it,
At work with the Master.
He stands at your loom;
Room for him—
Room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of tomorrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow,
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster,
Turn it, and—lo,
The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom;
Room for him—
Room!

—Mary A. Lathbury.

Some Fraternity History

The following list embraces the principal Greek letter fraternities, with the college where organized and the date they were established: Kappa Alpha, founded at Union College, 1825; Delta Phi, Union, 1827; Sigma Phi, Union, 1827; Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton, 1832; Psi Upsilon, Union, 1833; Delta Upsilon, Williams, 1834; Beta Theta Pi, Miami, 1839; Chi Psi, Union, 1841; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale, 1844; Zeta Psi, New York University, 1846; Delta Psi, Columbia, 1847; Theta Delta Chi, Union, 1847; Phi Delta Theta, Miami, 1848; Phi Gamma Delta, Jefferson, 1848; Phi Kappa Sigma, University of Pennsylvania, 1850; Phi Kappa Psi, Jefferson, 1852; Chi Phi, Princeton, 1854; Sigma Chi, Miami, 1855; Sigma Alpha-Epsilon, Alabama, 1856; Delta Tau Delta, Bethany, 1860; Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Military Institute, 1865; Kappa Alpha (south), Washington and Lee, 1867; Kappa Sigma, Virginia, 1867; Sigma Nu, Virginia Military Institute, 1869.—Indianapolis News.

Nebulae and Star Clusters

A paper on the statistics of nebulae and star clusters, the work of the Lund observatory, has been published in the Arkiv for Matematik, Astronomi, och Fysik, in London. The object of these statistics is to investigate the position of the nebulae in space and especially to discuss the connection between the nebulae and the Milky Way. The brightness, size and coordinates of 13,000 nebulae and clusters, as well as other observations about them, are given in this paper, and these objects are also classified under five heads, clusters, globular clusters, planetary nebulae, annular nebulae and nebulae. Some idea of the magnitude and interest of this investigation can be gathered by remembering the enormous size of the nebulae, and their almost inconceivably great distance from us. For example, to our terrestrial idea of space the distance between our earth and the sun appears very great, but many astronomers consider it probable that the sun, earth and other planets form part (and a very small part indeed) of a great nebula. And in this chart observations of 13,000 nebulae and clusters are given.

A Little Fairer

A little fairer, every one,
To men and brothers 'neath the sun.
A little fairer day by day
To those who with us fight the fray.
To those who with us seek the truth
In all the living zeal of youth.
—Baltimore Sun.

CROSS AT RAVENSPURN, ENG., IS HISTORIC

IN a secluded garden not many miles from Hull, England, is upreared the tall, slender shaft of a weatherworn, but still beautiful, stone cross with which are linked up ancient and somewhat romantic events. At the mouth of the River Humber there appeared a little over a century and a half after the Norman conquest a small island formed of sand and stones, cast up by the sea. Here, a few years after, fishermen and merchants built a small town called, at first, Odd, but on account of its nearness to the village of Ravenser, later known

as Ravensodd. Trade soon began to flow hither, though the methods by which it was brought sometimes came perilously near to piracy. Such, however, was the enterprise of these fishermen that by the year 1290 Ravensodd had become a port of some importance. It was in this year that Edward I. made the town a free borough, with a market to be held two days of each week and a yearly fair lasting 30 days, and five years later we find it sending members to Parliament. Forty-five years passed and its prosperity began to decline; but its end was

sudden, for in 1346 the sea, which a century and a half before had cast up this land, now carried it away piecemeal and the buildings thereon. The inhabitants removed to Hull. By the year 1367 it was quite wiped out as also were several small towns on the river-side near by.

When in 1390 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, returned to England for the purpose of deposing Richard II., he landed on the desolate strip of land known as Ravenser Spurn, or Ravenspurn, close to the site of the vanished Ravensodd. Here, a solitary hermit, Matthew Danthorp, was building a chapel and hermitage. Several authorities consider that the cross mentioned at the commencement of this article was set up on this spot in commemoration of Henry's landing and was removed, on account of the sea's encroachments, to Kilssea, three miles north on the coast. Whether that be so or not, a similar reason was the cause of its removal from Kilssea inland. Once more, by the landing there of Edward IV. in 1471, Ravenspurn was made historic. Chapel and hermitage have long since disappeared from this lonely shore but near to their site on Spurn Head a lighthouse now stands, where, in fact, a lighthouse of some sort has stood since 1427.

Queen Anne's Seal

Recently in a suit which involved millions of dollars' worth of property held by the Trinity Corporation in New York, a bit of old parchment bearing the great seal of Queen Anne of England was brought in as testimony. It was the patent for these lands so long under dispute and copies of it were handed to the jury. The document itself was scarcely decipherable.

Tagging the Furniture

A lady who is an efficient housekeeper says that her practice in moving is to tag every article of furniture before it leaves the old home. She has already planned where each thing is to go in the new home, and thus heavy articles do not have to be moved a second time but are carried in to their new position by the movers.

Rhythm of Love

Well I know that all things move
To the spherul rhythm of love.
—Whittier.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
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Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,
Editor-in-Chief
ALEXANDER DODDS,
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
Strand, London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suite 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, November 24, 1913

Monuments to Hundred Years' Peace

THERE can be no serious criticism of a public enthusiasm in Great Britain, Canada or the United States, in connection with the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, that proposes to manifest itself in any legitimate form of celebration or in the shape of any appropriate memorial. It is not true that public or private money expended in such a manner would be wasted, because it is not true that an opportunity for impressing upon public thought the meaning of a hundred years of peace between the English-speaking peoples should be minimized or lost.

It is most desirable, in view of the nature of the coming centenary and the influence which its proper observance may have upon the people of all nations, that there shall be regard for international, rather than national, sentiment, that the entire tendency of the celebration may be toward the bringing together of all peoples rather than the cementing of any particular group. If universal peace and universal brotherhood are to be attained, and they must be attained before humanity can reach its higher levels, national and racial lines will have to be obliterated by international confidence and good will.

The United States and the British empire have especial reason for rejoicing in the near approach of this great centennial anniversary, but the measure of their satisfaction would fall far short of what it should be if anything connected with the celebration should have the effect of dissociating the sentiments and sympathies of their people from those of the rest of humanity. Therefore, no effort should be spared to make the peace celebration of 1915 one in which all the world may heartily participate.

Debt-Built Highways Should Be Permanent

IN THE opinion of the head of the highway commission of the state of Maine, the money provided by a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for highways should be expended for general benefit and spread out over the state in order not to favor a limited section to the neglect of others. This officer points out that the entire proceeds of the loan would build no more than a hundred miles of the high grade road which the automobile tourists favor, and against it he puts the advantage of widening roadways, reducing curves and pitches, and spreading good Maine gravel on the surface. The commissioner is not alone in advocating general improvement against solid construction. He represents a marked tendency in sentiment, but one that is open to question.

Not alone a practical problem of economy is involved, but very nearly a moral one as to mortgaging the future for temporary benefit. Public debts are being grandly built and the highway system is a generous contributor. The day when a million seemed a great sum for a state's annual expenditure for road building has passed. The modest example of Massachusetts, the pioneer, has been left far behind. Maine's two million is moderate. Connecticut, for example, has shot by in the race. New York has gone far up in the millions—not all of it, in the light of current investigation, making itself visible in roads. Pennsylvania recently considered a \$50,000,000 bond issue for this use. National road construction is being eloquently advocated and persistently worked for. Always the payment is left to the future, aside from the immediate spending of the proceeds of automobile taxes. What is easily lost to sight is the obligation to deliver to the future some substance for the payment it will have to make.

Some modification of the costly macadam construction, with rock foundation and the gradation in the size of stone until the surface of fine crushed but flinty material is reached, may be admissible; but the narrowing of the roadway and the thinning of the structure in order to increase the length has gone to an extreme that makes doubtful the permanence of the work. Technical discussion of methods may be left to the men who are held out as experts. But the public has a concern that is deeper than the gratification of a demand for the spreading thin of the money that is placed at their disposal. It is that the rule be not abandoned of building for the future. Otherwise the bonded debt, excusable only as it distributes the burden over the period when the benefit is enjoyed, becomes the taking of money from one group, the future, to spend for the passing gratification of another, the present. That is poor trusteeship. It comes near to being something worse.

Electric Railway Lines in Coordination

FOLLOWING the example of cities farther to the east, Portland, Ore., is about to commence the erection of a great central station for trolley trains. It does not appear that the structure is to be used by more than one system at present. Few communities dealing with the electric traction problem, urban or interurban, have as yet taken the pains to provide for more than one system at a time. The cities that have looked farther ahead are profiting by their farsightedness. Indianapolis is one of these. Other large cities in the middle West are moving in this direction. Some eastern cities, notably Boston, have adopted the general transfer station, but business is outgrowing all early calculations, and in many instances the present arrangement promotes congestion rather than expedition and comfort.

Neither in the East nor West nor South is there yet, either in corporate or municipal circles, apparently anything like a full comprehension of the present needs of electric railway transportation. Even where numerous lines and systems are consolidated and amenable to such coordination as would render continuous or convenient travel possible, time-tables are so arranged, or so disregarded, that in instances where travel should be expeditious and pleasant it is rendered unnecessarily and most annoyingly slow and disagreeable.

It is in the interest of the traction corporations, of the traveling public, and of the communities granting franchise privileges that greater pains shall be taken to establish closer connection than is today provided for on the great majority of long-distance urban

or on interurban lines. It is a decidedly crude arrangement in transportation that compels long waits at every connection, long waits on switch tracks; that permits disregard of schedule time, that involves in many cases an uncertainty which interferes with the natural development of the tributary territory. Some day real estate and business interests will surely combine with ordinary patrons of systems that are seemingly operated with indifference to public welfare, in demanding efficiency of service or surrender of franchises.

Electric traction is no longer a new thing. It is no longer in its experimental stage. Crudities in its equipment and management are no longer excusable. It should be, at the very least, brought up to the standard which the public demands for steam railroads. And this means that the schedules and general conduct of trolley cars should be dependable.

It is difficult for ordinary people who go about ordinary things in an ordinary way to understand why there should be so many extraordinary methods of carrying on certain ordinary businesses. Nothing seems more in line with common sense than the procedure usually followed by ordinary people in dealing with one another. A wants a hat, a suit of clothes or a leg of mutton; B has a hat or a suit of clothes or a leg of mutton to sell; A and B meet, agree upon terms, close the transaction, and go about something else. But it must be recognized that there are some people in the world, and some businesses, that apparently cannot settle down to the direct and simple method. They must, it appears, transact business after a complicated fashion; they have a fondness for dealing through brokers.

Because the theatrical business is not so good as it was once, there is less trouble now than there used to be in the matter of obtaining good seats at the box office. Regular patrons got tired of dealing with brokers on the sidewalks and they either remained away from places of amusement altogether or sought entertainment in houses that dealt directly with their patrons. People are now not so often turned away in large numbers from the box offices that brokers may make and divide a commission; but harm has been done the theatrical business that it will require years to repair.

One would suppose that the Metropolitan opera house in New York would be supplied with ample facilities for dealing directly with its patrons. It has a fine building, accessible from all points in the city and suburbs; it has ample box office room; operagoers experience no difficulty whatever in finding it; patronage is invited through advertisements in the New York newspapers. Yet on the opening night of this season of grand opera in that house, so it appears from testimony of the business manager, "only sixty tickets out of 1220 in the orchestra and orchestral circle remained to be disposed of, the rest having been placed either direct to subscribers or with ticket agencies."

It appears that no less than five outside agencies have been handling the tickets of the Metropolitan opera house—that over \$400,000 worth of tickets have been disposed of yearly through brokers. The Metropolitan opera company, so the business manager alleges, loses through this method of dealing with grand opera patrons between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year. "For what advantage?" asked District Attorney Train. "Nothing," replied the business manager, "it just costs that much money."

This summarizes the matter pretty completely, except that the money loss does not cover the total loss. In grand opera, as in the drama, the turning away of people who would be regular and loyal patrons but who even for art's sake will not put up with imposition, occasions an additional loss that calls for serious consideration.

Make the Community the Hero

RAPID increase of use of the pageant by academic institutions, by groups of esthetes, by city planners and uplifters and by festive spirits in search for beauty, is a phenomenon visible on the Pacific as well as along the Atlantic coast and in between. So far has the trend gone now that it has given rise to a national society, well officered and busy conserving right ideals and fostering sound technique. Popular knowledge of just what pageantry is and is not is being added unto from time to time by the speeches of prominent exemplars of the art of pageant management. Thus at a recent meeting of the Chicago City Club, the president of the American Pageant Association, differentiating between the historical pageant and other forms of dramatic representation, said that it was to be found in the fact that "the pageant is a drama—if it is not a drama it is not a pageant—in which the place is the hero and the development of the community is the plot." It comes to aid in confirming a community in the belief that it has a personality, continuity of existence, and a dramatic up-sweep from humble beginnings. Compared with a pageant so conceived and so executed, few things can be done in a town or city that will democratize it faster, and more speedily fuse all its differing racial, religious and social elements in common devotion to locality. This is the testimony of all towns that have had the historical pageant where parts have been assigned on a fair basis of merit—not of caste—and where the communal idea has dominated.

There is something fascinating in that phrase, "the community as a hero." As a watchword it deserves transplanting from the field of pageantry to the larger civic world. Cherished and lived up to, it would have a transforming effect upon the human material out of which cities evolve either communal cowardice and pessimism, or communal courage and heroism.

IT IS SAID that the United States treasury department is really greatly troubled as to how to collect the tax on incomes. But this is only according to the law of compensation. Thousands of people are greatly troubled as to how to make the incomes that must pay the tax.

SPEAKING of the continued popularity of the American national game, the peanut trust is reported to have made a profit of 200 per cent last year. In this connection it might be well, also, to remember the circus.

REDUCTION of the duty on turkeys from 6 to 2 cents a pound should influence somewhat the size of the second and third helpings on Thanksgiving day in the United States.

Grand Opera and Ticket Brokerage

NO FEATURE of the conference on Pan-American problems, held at Clark University last week, was more significant than the evidence furnished of recent growth of opinion in the United States favorable to restatement of the Monroe doctrine. Academic students of international law, diplomats who have had service in Latin-American countries, travelers who have tested the real attitude of South and Central America toward the United States, an official of the navy conspicuous for his interest in the larger issues of national policy, and the secretary of the Pan-American Union all agreed that whatever might be said for or against the Monroe doctrine per se, if it was to be enforced hereafter against Europe or Asia it should be by the United States and allies among the stronger South American states. A doctrine that in its essence is Pan-American, they argue, should be backed in terms and by methods conforming to its purpose.

Moreover, it is urged that by such an extension of the forces formally aligned in support of the doctrine, the United States not only would gain a very marked increment of military strength, but tactically would negative much of the hostility and suspicion of her own motives now felt by the southern republics whenever the doctrine is invoked.

Advocates of this plan also affirm that the principle of cooperative action, which is basal in it, might well have been applied to settlement of the Mexican situation. They would have had the United States invite Brazil or Argentina to aid in composing the Mexican civil war, the expectation being that cooperation of a South American republic with a North American one might have effected a speedier solution.

The theoretical tactical gains of the plan are alluring, and if the United States can induce the sister republics to believe that the national policy has really been defined in the President's recent Mobile speech, this plan may be tested in the course of time, when other contingencies make it possible. Much also depends upon the United States' final answer to the Colombian claims. An all-American concert against any invasion from either Europe or Asia would create military and naval obstacles for the invaders, which it would take a sanguine as well as ambitious and powerful nation to think of overcoming. Such a concert is a possibility, and some would say, a probability. Certainly opinion favorable to it grows apace.

THE Monitor recently published a brief review of the teachers' compensation situation in Pennsylvania, touching upon a state of things that would be more remarkable if less uncommon in the United States. In a country so proud of its public school system, one might presume that jealous regard for the welfare of public school teachers would be a prevalent and even a predominating popular characteristic. There have been in the recent past, however, as there are in the present, so many evidences of a contrary condition that it is not wise to ignore the real situation. For the present it will suffice if we confine ourselves to the aspect of affairs in Pennsylvania.

Although teachers are in better circumstances in that state than they were a few years ago, the improvement resulting from recent agitation is only relative. Formerly some districts paid their teachers only \$18 a month. The mandatory minimum law now in force has compelled an advance, and the average monthly salary of teachers in Pennsylvania is at present \$65 for men and \$48 for women. It must be borne in mind, however, that this average, low as it is—little above the compensation of unskilled labor or domestic help—is maintained by the higher salaries paid in some of the larger communities.

Allegheny county properly takes credit for having long stood at the head in the average of salaries paid teachers of the state, but it will come as a surprise to many that before the local teachers' association took matters in hand, Pittsburgh stood forty-second among the larger cities. Cause for this is probably traceable to the fact that, for a long period in Pittsburgh's history, the municipal treasury was drained to meet the wants of politicians who had little regard for teachers or their needs. The situation has improved; still, viewed in its best light, it shows such inequality in compensation as to warrant the teachers in continuing their agitation for fuller recognition. Allegheny county pays men teachers an average of \$115 a month, women an average of \$68; and this may be called praiseworthy while reserving the right to question the fairness of such wide discrimination between the sexes. Inequalities and discrimination are not peculiar to Pennsylvania, however. They are general through the country. It would seem that they never can be corrected until the movement for redress ceases to be merely local and becomes national.

SECRETARY LANE is undertaking to bring the attractions of American national parks to the attention of European tourists. Through cooperation with the state department, American consuls are to be asked to assist in the work of disseminating abroad the necessary information. The idea is an excellent one. No more magnificent scenery exists in the world than is to be found in the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Glacier and other of the great natural parks of this country, and it is quite proper that this fact should be made known to all lovers of the picturesque and beautiful in nature.

REFERENCE by the dean of Princeton to "a limitless supply of half-baked, half-trained men who can do one thing only," may have the effect of leading those men to inquire seriously whether they do that one thing well. If they do, they need not mind the criticism.

AS AGAINST the general complaint may be set the statement that it costs the United States government only 11 cents a day to feed a soldier in garrison and to feed him well. A lot of explaining is necessary in a case of this kind.

THIS is a splendid opportunity for the United States to show the rest of the world what patience may accomplish toward the promotion of universal peace.

PROFESSIONAL swimmers contemplating passage through the Panama canal should remember that no provision has been made for free tolls in their case.

Pan-American Unity Is Strongly Urged

Inequality in Teachers' Compensation